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U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Harrison's

HARRISON & SONS, Props.

NURSERIES

BERLIN, MARYLAND

RAY
PEACH





YELLOW TRANSPARENT

Harrison's
J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Props.
NURSERIES
BERLIN, MARYLAND

Dedicated to Your Better Acquaintance with *J. G. Harrison & Sons and Their Nurseries*

J. G. Harrison and Sons are in the specialized nursery business on a larger scale on their own land than any other American growers. Handed down from father to sons, the business has expanded in size and in scope, from a half acre of Strawberries and a hundred Peach trees at the beginning, to nurseries which

Standard produce millions of trees, of a dozen different fruits, and ornamentals enough to make
Nurseries beautiful all the homes in four states. The nurseries now contain about 2,000 acres of the best farm land which can be bought in this favored section. There are 1000 acres more in timber, which we are clearing, and field after field of new land is added from time to time.

A constant expansion is taking place; we buy good farms wherever we can, and drop those which are valuable for general farming, but which, for one reason or another, are not so well suited to nursery work. Incidentally, this gives settlers coming here some fine chances to get good farms. We are also planting new orchards of our own right along.

To give an idea of how big the nurseries are, take the six million Harrison Peach trees which will be planted in orchards over the country in 1910 and 1911. These would plant one big orchard of sixty thousand acres, at the regulation distance of twenty feet apart, 100 trees to the acre. When a man can take you over his farm and say "here's a million Apple trees" or "here's two hundred thousand Maple trees" or "here's ten million Strawberry plants", or "there are seven million Privet plants in one block," —as we can take visitors and show them, —he will have as big a nursery business as we have. It is a big business —ranking with any in the country, and is to be compared only with the largest industries.

We have packing and storing sheds which cover acres of ground, also a complete chemical mixing plant, for young trees require even more spraying and protecting than do those in bearing. In short, we have a most complete and very large equipment for doing the right thing at the right time, and for doing it better on the large scale than would be possible if we handled less trees. To each of the various kinds

We Specialize of trees and plants which we have mentioned as specialties —and to Strawberries and Privet more than anything else —we want to direct particular attention. The stock

For Results that is now growing here is the best we have ever had, —and that is saying enough to any one who knows Harrison's stuff. If you don't know our product you should get acquainted with it this year.

Berlin is located seven miles from the Atlantic Ocean on the peninsula of Maryland which lies between Chesapeake bay and the ocean. We have two railroads and one express company. We are only a few hours from all the large cities of the east, and can ship quickly, by freight, express or mail, to any point. The soil here is a sandy loam, very rich and exceedingly productive. Farming and fruit raising are done here under conditions which are far above the average, and some great successes have been attained in all parts of the eastern shore of Maryland and Delaware. New Jersey is known as a truck state, but it is not under nearly such intensive cultivation as most of our section. The salt air seems to give a tone to everything which grows that cannot be had elsewhere. It gives trees and plants a healthy, hardy and vigorous constitution such as they do not have when they grow at inland points. When to this is added the training which we give them, —the start in perfect roots, the perfect forms of top and the absolute freedom from disease and bad habits,—the result is exceedingly hard even to equal. This training is another reason why Harrison's trees and plants are the ones to buy.

Part of a Harrison Tree, Plant and Fruit Exhibit, which won a prize at the Maryland State Horticultural Society Meeting, in the First Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Maryland. We grow trees to sell and also we are very large and very successful orchardists.



Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

We make a specialty of a few things, and give the trees we grow everything they need. Much can be accomplished by this concentration of attention which would be impossible if we grew many of all kinds of trees, or if we operated on a less extensive scale. To illustrate, we concluded that Norway Maples were

Expert

"Know How"

needed badly in this country. No young trees of any promise could be found in the United States, seemingly none were propagated here, so our Mr. Orlando Harrison went to Europe, where they are grown right, and bought back with him over a hundred thousand of the straightest, finest trees he could find, **together with a personal knowledge of how to produce them from the very start.**

Now we can beat anything else in the United States with our Maples, and will be able to keep in the lead — **because we specialize on them.** It is the same with California Privet, Koster's Blue Spruce, Apple, Peach and Pear trees, and Strawberries, as well as the few other things described at length in this book. We are more thoroughly informed on our leaders than would be possible if we did not center our effort on producing these few things well, and this knowledge of ours helps to make the trees we sell the very best you can buy.

Every tree and plant we offer for sale is grown in our own land, under our own direction and supervision. We watch the whole life of everything from planting to shipping — we do not **guess** at even the smallest point. This is **why**, in our twenty-five years of business, we have built up our nation-wide reputation for reliable stock. It certainly is a big argument for using our trees to know almost to a certainty that they will turn out to be what is wanted. We **grow** our trees just as good as they **can be** grown, and then make a price on them as low as can be placed on them if we are to have a living profit.

The men in charge of Harrison's Nurseries are experts, each in some particular line. They are not only producing trees and operating orchards at a profit, but they are closely allied with the fruit organizations of the whole country, know what is going on, and keep pace with the modern science of tree and plant growing in all its many phases. Our methods are constantly undergoing improvement; we are determined that **no** innovation which means better trees shall be practiced elsewhere before it is **here.**

And we are leaders in the fruit and shade tree business from the start to the finish of it. Not only do we supply good trees and lots of them, but we have many bearing orchards and whole farms of Peaches, Apples, Pears and Strawberries. Harrison Trees are now bearing in a large portion of the orchards of the East. And in those which are right now so successful commercially, Harrison trees are especially numerous.

Our Bearing

Orchards

We own here, at Berlin, orchards in which are more than 3,000 Apple trees, over 10,000 Peaches, large numbers of Pear trees, and upwards of 100 acres of bearing Strawberries. We also own an interest in the following orchard enterprises:

The Tonoloway Orchard Co., Hancock, Md., with 50,000 Apple trees.

The Elberta Fruit Farm, Hancock, Md., with 25,000 Peach and Apple trees.

The Knobley Mountain Orchard Co., Keyser, W. Va., with 40,000 Peach and Apple trees.

The Alkire Orchard Co., Keyser, W. Va., with 25,000 Peach and Apple trees.

The Grimes Golden Orchard Co., Martinsburg, W. Va., with 6,500 Apple trees.

The North Mountain Orchard Co., Martinsburg, W. Va., with 12,000 Peach and Apple trees.

Federal Hall Orchard Co., 9,000 Apple trees.

Western Maryland Co., 25,000 Peach, Apple and Cherry trees.

In addition to the above, we have interests in other small orchards.

We picked five to six baskets of Peaches to the tree this year, and sold seventeen carloads from our Berlin orchards alone. These orchards had also supplied the market with seven carloads of Pears and

Here's a million one-year-old apple trees in one of our fields. In growing this many, we learn to do away with all guess, and to KNOW what is right treatment for them. These trees are splendid in growth, health and form, have been trimmed perfectly.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

three carloads of Apples, by the middle of September. These figures show two things: that we are fruit people, and that we are **big** fruit people.

Among the features of Harrison's Nurseries the **test orchards** are worthy of special mention. Here at Berlin, for instance, is a Peach orchard of about a thousand trees, now, in which are over one hundred varieties. You can get ripe Peaches in it from June 18th till October 27th. It is the largest experimental Peach orchard in the United States, and the most complete. Its record gives us the exact facts about any sort. Some of the trees are twenty-four years old, with not a sign of disease or decay. In the same way we test Apples, Strawberries and all other fruits. There are no haphazard guesses as to its merits in any respect when **we** offer you a tree. We **know** it is a good one, all the way round.

Harrison's Service is a thing of very great value to any planter. We certainly have had a broad and educative experience. "Service," as we apply it to the growing and selling of trees, means rendering

Our Service to Growers

to the buyer all possible assistance in choosing, planting, and growing the right kinds of trees and plants for home grounds, orchards or gardens. We can solve for any planter in a quick, sensible, practical way the problems which otherwise would cost him much time and disappointing experience. The sum of our experience in fruit raising, from propagating the trees on through the planting, cultivating, protecting, and trimming, as well as in marketing the crop, is tersely told in "How to Grow Fruit." It is a handbook worth having.

"How to Plant About the Country Home" gives the same information regarding ornamentals as the former book does about fruits. It takes up the subject at the start, and, describing the plants and trees named, helps the reader to select suitable planting material for any home, tells how to place it, and how to make it grow and thrive. Both of these books are published by us, and are sold at 25 cts. a copy. Any person who places an order with us, and requests these books, however, will be given a copy of each free of charge, if either, or both, of the coupons in this book are enclosed with the order.

We want to get in personal touch with growers, and to answer any questions which our experience has shown us the answers to. We make a specialty of visiting the orchards after our trees are planted, to make sure they are doing as well as they should. In many cases we are able to offer suggestions which are worth a great deal to the planter receiving them. The Messrs. Harrison will give personal attention to any particular situation which is brought before them and will try to outline the best methods to pursue. This service is **yours** to command, whether you have ordered from us or not.

We offer ten desirable and valuable farms for sale. They are suited to general, stock or fruit farming.

A Calendar of Our Nursery Operations

To give you an idea of the daily life on a Nursery—a factory in which trees are made—here is a list of some of the important things we do, month by month, through the whole year.

JANUARY.—The work is mostly indoors. Grafting trees, fumigating, clipping, grafting Apple trees, tying in bundles of ten for quick shipment when the time comes, after which these bundles are trenched-in, or ricked in moss.

FEBRUARY.—A winter month with indoor work, about the same as in January.

MARCH.—Digging Strawberry plants for shipment to the South. All the planting of trees that is possible. Apple seedlings, if planted now, will make such a growth that one year trees will come into bearing as quickly as two year trees, when planted a month or two later. The earlier stock can be planted, the more growth it will make and the better it will be.

We picked and sold many hundreds of crates of Klondyke Strawberries, among other kinds, last year. We know the practical side of growing them, and this is the way we learn just exactly how good they are. No worthless sorts can pass this test.



Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

APRIL.—Everything is wanted at once. We add to our working force in every department. Work day and night shipping all kinds of trees and plants to orchardists and growers over the country. Plant Strawberry beds.

MAY.—Early cultivation. It is kept up from this on, once a week, till ripening-time. Disbudding of Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Apple trees—which is the sprouting off of natural shoots. All left-over planting now done. Considerably more care is required in planting now than would have been necessary in March. A greater percentage of loss is noted in the trees planted this month than in those planted a month earlier.

JUNE.—A great cultivation month. Budding Apple trees. Strawberry work comes on, with picking. Taking care of new Strawberry plants. Peaches ripen.

JULY.—Continue budding Apple, Pear, Plum and

There are twelve months of Nursery work, straight, without a let-up. And it takes not only one twelve months to produce a tree, but in most cases, two twelves or even three, directly, while many more months, and even years, of planning and work is necessary for tree-growing to reach its present stage of perfection.

Some Hints on Buying and Unpacking

Order at once. We shall not ship until the proper time, unless desired otherwise. **Please use our order sheet.**

Cash must invariably be sent with order, unless it is otherwise agreed with firms having good bank reference.

No charges are made for packing at prices given in this Catalogue. We pack as lightly as is consistent with safe transportation. Special low rates are granted by all express companies on shipments of plants.

We begin to ship trees, in the fall, about October 1st. In the spring we can ship as early as February to the South, and as late as May to the North. Be sure to have your trees shipped **before you need them** so that they reach you in good time.

As soon as trees arrive, unless they are frozen, unpack, and, either heel-in in a trench or plant immediately. Many trees are lost from causes due to carelessness at this point. And remember that a tree has

Cherry trees. Cultivation is an important item. Applying commercial fertilizer. Peaches ripe.

AUGUST.—Cultivation. Budding Peach, Quince, Cherry, picking Peaches. Entertaining customers.

SEPTEMBER.—Pruning, trimming and shaping Evergreens, Peach and Apple. Cultivation eased off to ripen the wood for winter. Corn crop, Apples and Pears harvested. Entertaining customers.

OCTOBER.—Digging trees for fall shipments. Displays at Fairs. Entertaining visitors. Most interesting month of the year to see us. Planting Peach seeds. Starting tree plows—eight to ten mules to a team.

NOVEMBER.—Digging, grading, packing trees and plants in moss in boxes. Getting ready for winter.

DECEMBER.—Storing supplies. All trees and crops put in winter quarters. Mulching Strawberries.

twice as good a chance of starting to grow if it is planted in March or early April, than if planted in late April or May. If frozen when received, bury the package or place it in a cellar where it will thaw out gradually.

If trees appear dry or shriveled, through delay in transit, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, then bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, cover with straw and earth and thoroughly soak with water. When they regain their fresh appearance, they may be planted.

Guarantee. We exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name. We are ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, anything sent by us that proves untrue to label. But it is understood and agreed that we are not to be held liable for a greater sum than that paid us for the plants in question.

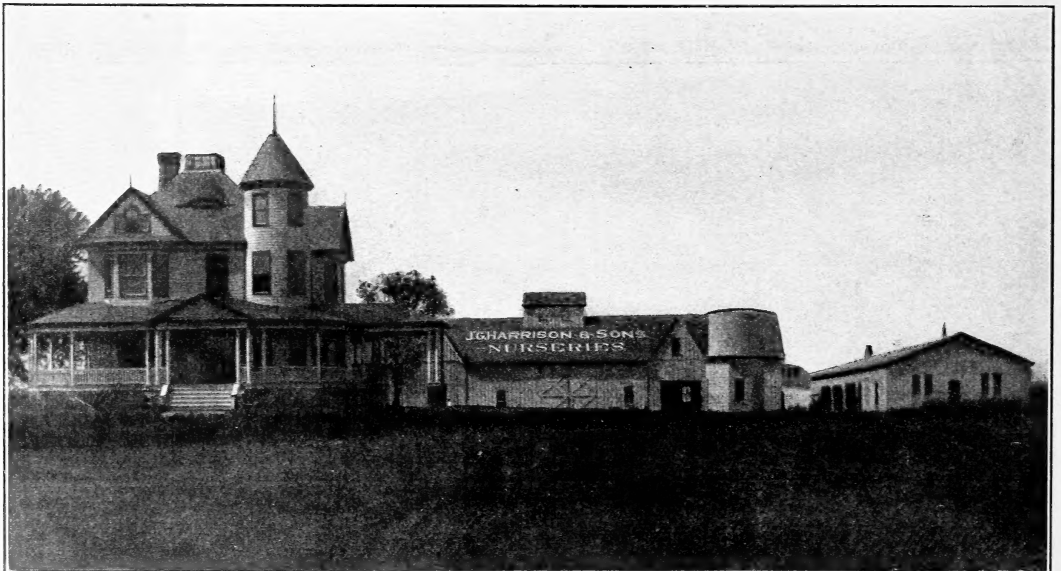
Claims for deductions, must be made within five days after receipt of goods.

What Two of Our Customers Say about Trees We Sent Them in November, 1910:

"I wish to say that I received the nursery stock O. K. It came to Plainfield all right. Your method of packing is all right. After twenty-one days on the road, the roots were quite moist and in very good condition. The trees certainly have fine roots. Thanking you very much for your good care."—JOHN MILES, Plainfield, N. J.

"The trees you sent us were received November 1, and they are as fine a lot of trees as we ever saw. You may expect a larger order from us for spring planting. We are just finding out how well fruit does with us, here in Center county, and we will plant lots of it in the future."—G. W. NEARHOOF & SONS, Port Matilda, Pa.

All the buildings here are roomy and are built for their purpose. We have been successful, and have made enough money to put up comfortable and handsome residences, and to equip our Nurseries with what they need in buildings, machines and tools.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

STRAWBERRIES

In nothing else is the specialist idea of J. G. Harrison & Sons more completely and distinctly worked out than in growing Strawberry plants. There are now growing here (fall of 1910), for planting this fall or in spring of 1911, over ten million plants of the varieties which we describe in the following pages, of the very finest quality it is possible to put into plants.

Ten Million Plants

Our first Strawberry patch was of a half-acre. This yielded well, made good money, and created a demand for Strawberry plants. The first year's sale of plants was forty thousand. Now we average a sale of more than one hundred and fifteen thousand plants a day during the shipping season. A very large crop of berries was sold this year, yielding us a handsome profit. Our primary idea, however, is the production of good plants. We only raise and sell berries in order to test the different varieties.

Our ten million plants are on a special farm of about a hundred acres. It is nearly all land which for a generation has been in timber, and the soil is very rich, peculiarly adapted to Strawberry culture. Certain elements in the soil itself, combined with the effect of the salt breezes from the nearby Atlantic Ocean, produce a superb sturdiness and hardness in our plants which it is almost impossible to get under other conditions.

While Harrison's Nurseries have been among the largest growers of Strawberries plants in the United

Little

Advertised

States, this fact has never been so extensively advertised as the Strawberry growing, on a smaller scale, of many firms and individuals. Strawberries have the first place in our catalogue this year, and even though we have six million Peach trees and immense quantities of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, Privet, Maples, etc., Strawberries still occupy the leading position with us, in number of plants and in importance. The known thoroughness with which Harrison experts go about studying and raising any plants is carried out to the fullest extent in producing these. The result is that nowhere else can better ones be bought. They are free from anything which would hurt them, and they have every valuable characteristic it is possible to give them. The varieties are such as have been proven beyond a doubt to be meritorious. Disappointing kinds have been weeded out, and a sort is never offered until it has been conclusively tested with painstaking care.

One of the most important points of all is the selection of the proper varieties. Plants which are true to name

Right

Varieties

and which are not handicapped by various diseases and by improper starting are indispensable for success. Owing to the fact that certain varieties have perfect blossoms and others are what is called imperfect, planting either without the other nearby, will certainly result in failure to a greater or less extent. Be sure the arrangement of the rows and the plants is such as will bring the proper blossoms in close proximity.

It is out of the question for us to give any practical planting and cultural directions in the limited space at our command in this book, but the first essential is rich, moist soil. It is a question of individual choice whether to plant in rows or hills. Whatever system is followed, it is of fundamental importance to keep the plants from getting too thick, to keep weeds and grass out of the bed, to keep the ground cultivated, to mulch the plants when cold comes, and not to expect a bed to continue bearing, up to its best, after it is three years old. We will be glad to help beginners in any way we can. If the subject is new to you, we will give you full information and enable you to make a success on any scale you wish to plant.

Whether you are going to plant four hundred acres, as did one firm in Missouri, or a little patch which measures six by eight feet, in a city back yard, it is to your interest to buy your plants of us. We make our appeal to you on **quality**. You are half way to success if you start with the kind of plants now on our Decatur farm. Often ten times as much as the plants cost is lost for some reason connected with a nursery fault. We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of high-grade plants. Those Strawberry growers who have been through the various experiences which come to all who start and finally make brilliant successes of it, after many ups and downs, will be in accord with us in every word we say about this matter.

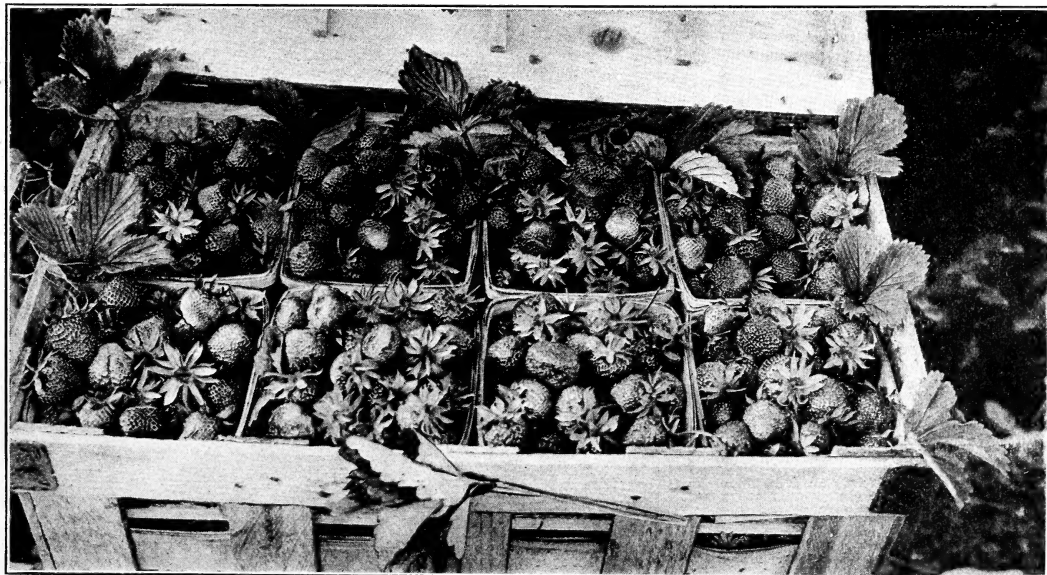
Strawberries are entirely too well known to need any extended remarks on their value for home gardens, for

Profit

commercial planting, or for planting for the pleasure in growing them. If planted for home use, a very small bed will yield a very large amount of berries. Commercially, some of the most remarkable successes in making money from land, which has been made in this country, have

Pleasure

A crate of brilliant light red Duncan Strawberries, with no green tips, in which the average size of berries is large enough so that four will make a tier across the side of a quart basket, a quick-selling, high-priced product. They are money makers.



been with Strawberries. Growing them presents so many problems of bringing out the perfect color, shape and flavor by different systems of planting, mulching, cultivating, fertilizing, etc., as well as improving the varieties themselves, that it is a science in itself, interesting to anyone. But it is by no means hard to secure wonderful results.

Strawberries are the fruit for big profits on small space. The idea of profit from Strawberries deserves the attention of every farmer and home owner in every state in the Union. Lots of people learn about it by starting a little bed to supply berries for home use, while others grow them to sell from the beginning. The first mentioned get finer berries for their table than they ever had before, and both find out what a big demand there is for Strawberries, and how easy it is to make money growing them. Instances are multiplying themselves, season after season, where people started out to grow Strawberries on a small scale, or as a "venture," and expanded the first idea into a solid, permanent, highly paying and attractive business, from which they make a good part, and sometimes even all, of their living. Our records are full of such examples.

We could tell you of a woman out in California who received more than \$200 for the Strawberries she grew

Many Successes

on a little piece of ground scarcely larger than a small front yard, and of a man in the same state who made two acres of Strawberry plants return nearly \$3,000 cash. There are men further East who regularly make Strawberries pay \$600 and \$1,000 per acre—growers in Michigan, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Maine and other states. These things happen so often that no one can dispute them—the business is a big one, and it offers great opportunities.

With Strawberries, abundant returns are produced the second year. For this reason they are very profitable when planted in young orchards while the trees are coming into bearing. Strawberries are harder than most fruits—Peaches or Apples or even Grapes, and in years when these suffer from late frosts the Strawberries come through unharmed, and mature big crops.

Growing Strawberries is often the answer to puzzling questions about what to do to make a living, or to make a better one. And it may be that when a good bit of money is needed to carry a project through, like in buying a home or a farm, or planting a big orchard of Apples and bringing it into bearing, the best way it can be provided is by the "Strawberry method." This fruit is delicious and good—yes, and besides that, it pays.

The Best Strawberries for General Purposes

Here are seven sorts which have passed all others in "perfection" kinds, are good growers, thrive in any soil, the finest flavor and quality. We give most of our attention Strawberries in these kinds. No one will make a mistake in planting them.

BUBACH. Large size and handsome color are its most valuable characteristics. Color is a beautiful bright red, neither dark nor light. Foliage is dark and waxy. Berries thick, meaty, fine-grained, often weighing an ounce and a quarter each. Plants thrive in any soil and in any section, and have stout crowns, with very short stems. Bubach is a tremendous money-maker. So many people have grown it on the largest scale, over the whole country, that there is no doubt at all that it is absolutely dependable. We have many acres of Bubach, and a large part of the heavy crop of berries we sold this year was from it.

DUNCAN. Medium to large size, brilliant red, with very firm flesh, subacid flavor and excellent appearance. Not a new variety, and yet is little known. We have acres of Duncan, and have fully tested it for every

purpose. It has a great deal of merit as a shipper and as a price-getter. Plants vigorous, large and bear regularly.

GANDY. With the exception of Millionaire, Gandy is the latest of all Strawberries. Not only does it bring the very highest prices, but yields tremendous crops of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired in flavor, texture, color and keeping qualities. Bright red, with somewhat smooth surface. Foliage broad and dark-green. Berries are borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. Will not spoil if picking is neglected for a few days after they are ripe. As a late market sort and long-distance shipper, the best kind we have grown. Plant is a perfect bloomer, strong and vigorous, but should be set near other bisexuals. The heaviest crops and most perfect fruit will grow on heavy, rich, bottom land. Our best-paying late berry.

Our Strawberry plants are grown on new land of the Decatur farm—always to be found either cleanly cultivated or well mulched. Runners and new crowns find every condition of soil to promote vigor and health. They always thrive wonderfully.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

HAVERLAND. A medium early variety of fine appearance. Berries are medium to large, rich, bright red, long and pointed, and very tempting in appearance. Will thrive in any soil and under almost all conditions, dark, leaves long, lots of strong runners formed, crops are nearly always large. One of the most valuable for commercial planting. Should be well pollinized by other kinds growing near.

KLONDYKE. Berries uniform, shapely, rich dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy, and handsome, sell quickly. We show it in natural colors on the back cover of this book. This is an expensive thing to do, but we wanted our customers who were not familiar with it, to have a chance of seeing how fine it really is. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall, compact, stalks strong, leaves light green. Abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect but do not fully fertilize themselves

and need other sorts near. The name is suggestive of the results this variety brings—often a gold mine would fall behind this Strawberry in bringing profits. Our best paying early berry.

MILLIONAIRE. Though new, has been grown and thoroughly tested beside other good sorts with entire satisfaction in every respect. Berry medium size, dark, rich red, well shaped, very showy. Latest of all Strawberries—later than Gandy—and it has all of Gandy's good points. Foliage strong, makes a very large number of plants, and more quarts of berries than any kinds except the Bubach class. Blossoms perfect.

PARSONS. Very popular everywhere. Berries begin to ripen at mid-season and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark-red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts. Parsons will thrive and is popular nearly everywhere.

General List of Strawberries

Aroma. Per. Late, Strong sturdy plants; abundant crops nearly always, even when weather and soil are unfavorable. Berries large, conical or round, very regular, dark, glossy red, quality excellent.

Auto. Per. Unusually vigorous, bears heavily even in dry weather. Large, excellent quality and flavor.

Bedarwood. Per. Medium early. Plants not large, but have unusually large roots, which go deep. Dry weather has little effect on them. Foliage dark green, upright, long and narrow. Sure producer of large crops.

Bismarck. Per. Firm scarlet berries of unusual size. Resemble Bubach in color, shape and flavor; productive.

Brandywine. Per. Late, Strong, upright with erect fruit stems. Abundance of large berries, good color and shape; peculiar and very fine flavor. Ripens mid-season until blossoms are killed by frost.

Chipman. Per. Good, large berry, regular and uniform. Vigorous plants.

Crescent. Imp. Medium early. Excellent with little care. Medium size, fine grained, solid, juicy, fine tart flavor.

Early Hathaway. Per. Medium early. Thrifty, prolific, hardy; Berries firm, fine quality.

Ekey. Per. Attractive plant, very healthy. Berry is large, long, conical, slightly necked; bright crimson, good quality but too tender for long distance shipping. Valuable for nearby markets.

Excelsior. Per. Early, Large, firm, high-colored, and well-shaped. Immensely productive and will replace Michel's Early wherever tried. Shape, color like a Wilson; plant is large and robust.

Fairdale Giant. Per. Medium to late. Berry very large, uniform, bright red, high quality. Productive.

Fendall. Per. Strong, vigorous, clean, healthy; 2 inches higher than any other variety we have. Foliage light green, has not shown the slightest blemish. Berries equal any in size and, unlike most large kinds, are of delicious flavor.

Glen Mary. Per. Mid-season. Strong, upright-growing, large, dark green foliage. In rich ground, produces remarkable crops. Berries large, deep red; firm, juicy, and of unusually good flavor. Ideal for canning and preserving. Fine shipping sort.

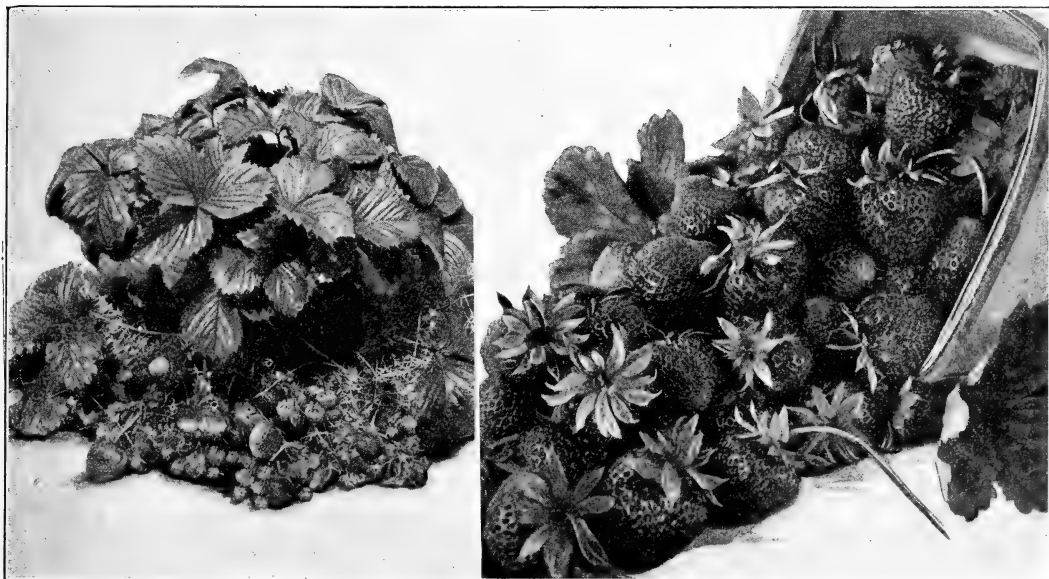
Johnson's Early. Per. Early. Healthy, vigorous, many runners. Berries large, glossy, flavor excellent.

Lady Thompson. Per. Early. Strong, upright plants root deeply; many long runners. Thrives in all soils, but best in rich loam or sand. Berries medium to large, regular, glossy pink, solid, meaty, excellent.

Mark Hanna. Per. Large, strong plants, healthy foliage; berries large, perfect, dark red. On rich soil, with good care, will produce much fancy fruit.

Mascot. Per. Vigorous plants; ripening at same time as Gandy, and much larger

One Klondyke Strawberry plant very often yields a quart of berries here. This plant will occupy such a small space that eight thousand like it will grow on an acre, and each quart of berries will sell for as much as a peck of large fruit.



Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

Michel's Early. Per. Extra early. Healthy, rampant, many crowns. Berries scarlet, rich, mild acid.

New Home. Per. Very late. Extra-large, bright red, firm; keeping qualities have no equal. Under normal conditions will yield great crops of splendid fruit. Good shipper.

New York. Per. Medium to late. Upright, many strong crowns. Abundant extra-large, dark, shiny berries.

Nick Ohmer. Per. Medium to late. Popular sort. Berries beautiful carmine, large, firm; unusually delicious flavor. Long fruit-stems. Fine shipper for fancy trade. Leading variety with large growers.

Norwood. Believed by many to be the best all-round Strawberry. Strong and healthy, making many strong runners. Berry conical, of splendid quality; size unequalled, (some berries 3 inches in diameter); bright red all the way through, growing darker with age; is firm, good keeper, ships well. Perfect blossoms and holds size over long bearing season. We picked the first box June 18 and the last one July 18.

Oak's Early. Per. Extra early. Strong grower, very productive. Berries handsome and good.

Oswego. Originated in New York. Large berry. Very fine quality.

Sample. Imp. Late. Large size, excellent quality, bright red, very firm, rich. A standard shipping variety; also fine for home use. It ripens uniform size fruit

gradually throughout the season, and total crop is immense in amount.

Sharpless. Per. One of the largest on strong, rich, moist soil. Not so good on poor soils as a variety like the Tennessee Prolific. Ripens a deep, clear red. It is moderately firm, sweet and excellent. A good one.

Star. Has great drought-resisting qualities. Always matures a complete crop when other varieties are failures. Second-early in ripening; one of the most profitable, always bringing fancy prices. Berry of large size and beautiful color. Very productive.

Senator Dunlap. Berry medium size, bright, splendid flavor, little acid. Especially suited to Northern, Western and Central sections.

Stephen's Late Champion. Per. Late. In productiveness easily leads the standard late sorts, in appearance, size and shipping qualities, is fine for nearby market. Berry large, dark red, on strong, erect stems, well above the ground.

Superior. Per. Medium early. Very productive, stands hot weather. Berries large glossy. Yields great.

Tennessee Prolific. Per. Early. Medium size, long, bright fine-grained, juicy. For western sections.

Warfield. Imp. Early. Rampant grower, with many runners. Berries glossy, dark red, rich, exceedingly juicy, very firm. Popular canning variety and a superior shipper. Fine in the West.

Plants tied in bundles of 25 packed in slatted crates. We guarantee them to arrive in good condition

	12	25	50	100	500	1,000		12	25	50	100	500	1,000
Aroma.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Mark Hanna.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00
Auto.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Michels E.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
Bedarwood.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Mascott.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
Brandywine.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00	Millionaire.....	40c.	60c.	80c.	1.50	\$2.75	\$5.00
Burbach.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00	New York.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00
Bismarck.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Nick Ohmer.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00
Crescent.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Norwood.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00
Chipman.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	New Home.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
Duncan.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Oaks E.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
Excelsior.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Oswego.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00
Ekey.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00	Parsons B.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
E. Hathway.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Stevens L. Champ.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
Fendall.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Superior.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
Fairdale Giant.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Sample.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
Gandy.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Sharpless.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00
Glen Mary.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00	Star.....	20c.	40c.	50c.	90c.	\$1.60	\$3.00
Haverland.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Senator Dun.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
Johnsons E.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Tennessee.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
Klondike.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50	Warfield.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50
Lady Thom.....	20c.	30c.	40c.	70c.	\$1.35	\$2.50							

On orders amounting to 5,000 or more, deduct 25 cts. per 1,000 from 1,000 rate. Orders by mail 5 cts. per doz., 30 cts. per 100 additional for postage

Here is a field which yields large profit the first season, and is maturing an orchard. Peach trees, apple trees, peas and asparagus are growing. Many variations can be practiced. Land will quickly pay for itself in this way and keep the owner too.



APPLES

In parts of Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, Apple growing has been highly developed, and has become the source of very large profits. The old-time gold mines of the Western States seem to have been little more profitable than their orchards are now. Yields of \$500 to \$3,000 an acre net are the regular thing. In fact, \$1,000 an acre is considered conservative by the most practical growers, and if an orchard will not do that well, nearly all the time, they say there is something wrong with the management of it. \$1,000 to \$6,000 an acre is frequently paid for bearing orchards in Northwestern States, and the buyers get high rates of interest on the investment.

These are plainly-stated facts, which any one can prove for himself. The figures are wonderful, however, and so much different from the results of the usual orcharding experience in Eastern and Central States, that, before the average man of these sections is convinced that they are possible with him, they must be explained. The big yields, the perfect fruit, the early bearing, and the high prices, are not due to special conditions. They are due to applied know-how. That is, folks awake to what could be accomplished by up-to-date, scientific methods of orcharding believed in what they saw, went ahead and planted right trees, and gave them the proper care. Now, they are reaping their harvest in a way which makes the rest of the country "take notice." The favorable conditions are not in any particular kind of soil, or climate, or rain, or in the locality, but to a large extent they are in the heads and hands of those who start and run the orchards and market the fruit.

There are tens of thousands of acres all over the country, and especially in the East, on which just as much money can be made to an acre with fruit as is now made in Hood River, Oregon, or Wenatchee, Washington, for instance. The soil, air, sunshine, rain, winters, and summers are practically the same. Eastern markets are 3,000 miles nearer—a half cent an Apple nearer. Labor and land are cheaper, cultivation, fertilizer, spraying, pruning, picking, and packing can be done as cheaply and as efficiently—the know-how and the men are here as well as there. Also, it is everywhere

The How and the Why

acknowledged that Eastern-grown Apples have a richer, higher, better flavor than those produced in the West. They do not have quite so high a color, but this is a small item compared with the combination of better quality and shorter shipping distance. Eastern and Central grown Apples enter the high-priced markets prepared to compete in every way with those from the sections where orchards pay 10% interest on \$5,000 an acre valuation.

East and West Compared

Apple growing would still yield working profits if the market prices now received were cut down by half, or even to one-fourth. The prices this year are from \$2 a barrel, for the poorest, to \$10 a barrel for the best grades and varieties. Counting Apples at only 40 cents a bushel, an orchard will yield an average, for every year, of \$300 an acre during the first 15 years from planting, and after that the average, in the same way, will be over \$400 an acre. 40 cents a bushel is about one-fourth to one-half of this year's prices. An awakening has taken place regarding the food value of all fruit. Apples eaten raw, or cooked while fresh, aid digestion, and help a lot in solving the problem of "how to keep well and live long." Not only are there more fruit eaters each year, but every one eats more fruit. Apples naturally come in for the largest part of this increased demand, not only because of their high food value and fine flavor, but because they can be kept longer and easier in a fresh condition, and because they will stand handling and shipping better than any other fruit.

Barren hillsides, too steep and stony to grow much other than grapes and Angora goats, will raise the finest grade of Apples. The best soil, in the most productive field of any farm, will do far better, and in all probability, produce five to ten times as much if planted in Apples as if given to standard grain or hay crops.

Soils and Locations

Choose the right varieties, get "right" trees, study your local conditions, and watch other successful and unsuccessful orchards to see what kinds thrive. Plant only sorts you are sure of, and but two or three or four of them, use fillers of early-bearing dwarf and standard trees, make use of orchard cover crops (asparagus, strawberries, potatoes, tomatoes, or any cultivated small fruit, or a legume) spray, cultivate, fertilize, prune, and protect your trees, and properly pick, pack and sell the

In thirty-acre orchard of E. P. Cohill, Hancock, Maryland, Harrison trees were planted twenty feet apart each way. This orchard produced two thousand barrels of apples when seven years old, and three thousand barrels when eight years old.



fruit. The results will be a sure success, so big, so easy, and so wonderful as to surprise even the brightest expectations.

Regarding the relative values of different varieties, we have in our own orchards, York Imperial, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, Stayman's Winesap, Rome Beauty, Yellow Transparent, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Northwestern Greening, Yellow Newtown, Ben Davis, Early Ripe, King, Maiden's Blush, Mammoth Black Twig, McIntosh Red, Spitzenburg, Stark, Winter Banana and some others. These are first-class sorts. Each has distinct characteristics which fit it for the special conditions prevailing in particular localities. For home orchards the field of suitable sorts broadens. The effort is to get a list of kinds which will ripen all through the season, from earliest to latest. Those which are good for market are fine for this purpose too, but many others, which are not so successful commercially on account of lack of good shipping qualities, are, for that very reason, more mellow and finer in flavor.

Good Trees cannot be too much emphasized. To be successful, a tree must be right, and must be started right. In the first place, a tree must be budded on "whole roots," and not on "part roots," which are the roots of one tree split up to form several new trees. A young tree must be vigorous and healthy. If it is stunted, several years will be required before it will regain lost growth, and thus several crops will be lost. If it is not healthy it will die or half live along itself, and it will also endanger other trees.

The shape and age of young trees are both vitally important. When splits which will kill a tree, and the branches which directly influence the size of the crop, depend on pruning during the first two years of a tree's

Age and Shape of Trees

life, too much care cannot be used. Another most vital thing is varieties. Success or failure often depends on the variety. It is more than disappointing to wait till a tree comes into bearing and then find that it is not true to name, but is, for you, a worthless sort. Every nurseryman holds himself responsible only for the purchase price of the trees. So your protection lies in depending on a nursery which does not make many mistakes, and which is interested in seeing that the trees it puts out reach successful and profitable bearing for their buyer. As we are planters and owners of orchards ourselves, no one understands all these things any better than we do, and our reputation for square dealing, together with our success and popularity, which has steadily grown greater for twenty-five years, proves that we do not make many mistakes, nor render unsatisfactory service to any one.

Harrison's Nurseries are peculiarly fitted to supply the best trees which can be produced anywhere, and to advise regarding fruit growing as a whole. We own, wholly or in part, over 200,000 bearing trees, in West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia. From these large quantities of Apples of every variety are sold each year, and careful observation made, and records kept, of what is good, what is better, and what is best. We know what we are talking about when we advise farmers, and others, to plant fruit, and when we tell them how to do it.

Apple Trees We have tried to grow the best trees in the world, and we think we have them. The book "How to Grow Fruit" contains what we have to say on planting and care. It costs 25 cts., but a copy will be sent free with your order, if you send us the coupon in this book.

Prices of all Two-year Budded Apple Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
Extra, 6 to 7 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$250 00	First-class medium.				
Extra, 5 to 6 ft.	35	3 00	25 00	200 00	4 to 5 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00
					3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
					2 to 3 ft.	16	1 50	12 00	100 00

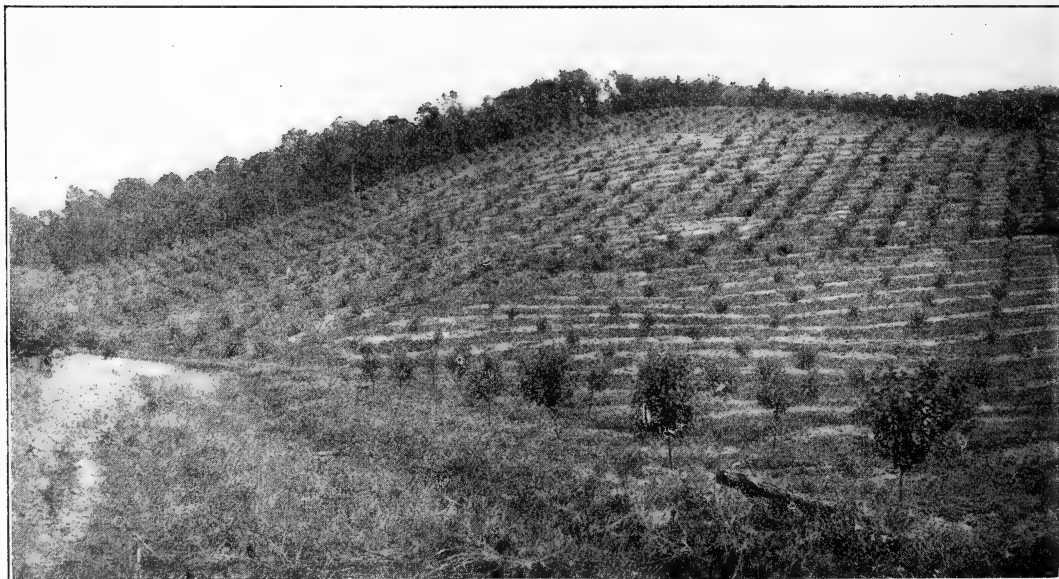
Prices of One-year Budded Apple Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00	3 to 4 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
4 to 5 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	150 00	2 to 3 ft.	16	1 50	12 00	100 00

Mail size, 1 to 2 feet, postpaid, 5 cts. additional each

Some of the most desirable ones for commercial orchards marked *

Part of the Tonoloway Orchard Company's planting near Hancock, Maryland—York Imperial, Grimes' Golden, Gano, Winesap, Yellow Transparent and Ben Davis here. Cut shows a coming orchard. These orchards are managed scientifically.



Alphabetical List of Apples

Aiken Red. Nov. to Jan. Medium large, yellowish; firm, crisp, juicy flesh, good subacid. Fine.

Alexander (Early.) Large red striped, acid, and coarse. Showy, liable to rot. Good grower, light bearer.

American Golden Russet. Sometimes called Sheep Nose. Not a late keeper. Medium-sized, round greenish russet or bronze, juicy, spicy, rich, subacid. Tree productive, and vigorous.

Arkansas Black. Very dark red or almost black. Round, large, subacid, rather coarse. Young bearer and good grower, but has to be nursed. Shy bearer. Chiefly valuable in the semi-arid irrigated part of lower Texas and New Mexico.

Baldwin. A good late keeper when grown in the North. Standard in the section from New England to West Virginia. Fruit large, round and a little pointed, splendid red all over; rich subacid; splendid shipper. Quick and large grower; yields big crops, but does not bear young. We have fine young Baldwin trees.

Ben Davis. Finest keeper known, fine looking. Large, round, yellow with red stripes; flesh white, juicy, subacid, coarse.

Bismarck. (Fall and early winter.) Large, crimson or light yellow, quality fair. Small grower and extremely young bearer. Excellent filler, fine dwarf.

(Carolina) Red June. (Early summer.) Medium size, dark red, tender, juicy, subacid. Early bearer.

Coffelt Beauty. Medium-sized, red, of fine quality in flesh and flavor (subacid). Keep well. Season January to April. Fruit hangs well. Bears big crops.

Canada Red. Long keeper. Medium size, red striped. Fine-grained, fair quality; vigorous, hardy, and bears heavy crops every other year.

Carthouse. Also called Romanite. Poor keeper. Medium size, round, red striped, juicy and subacid.

Cooper's Market. Medium-sized, conical, tender, subacid. Good in late fall.

Dominie. Late fall. Yellow, red striped, subacid.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Fall. Medium size, red striped; flesh white, juicy and excellent flavored. Trees are natural dwarf growers and make fine fillers, require small root and branch space. Crops nearly always large. One of the important varieties.

Early Colton. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest. Yellow, rich and juicy; fine for eating and cooking. Young bearer.

Early Harvest. Very early, not a good keeper. Small, pale yellow, tender, juicy, subacid.

Early Ripe. An early Apple, better in many localities than any other of its class and kind. Resembles Early Harvest, but is a larger, stronger grower, bears younger, and is hardier. A good one to plant.

Early Strawberry. Striped with deep red, acid.

Fourth of July. Early summer. Medium sized, round or long and slightly ribbed; pale yellow striped with red, tart and good, home or market.

Fall Pippin. Season Sept. to Oct. Very large, yellow, juicy. Tree vigorous, but does not bear young.

Fameuse. (Snow.) Medium to large, deep red on white, flavor fair; fine for home use—fresh or in cooking. Very handsome, sells at high prices in local markets, but not recommended for shipping.

Flora Bell. Fall. Medium size, golden yellow, Tender, subacid.

Fallwater. Oct. to Feb. Large, round, greenish yellow with a dull red cheek, mild flavor. Strong grower, hardy, bears young and every year. In some localities, especially in Pennsylvania; still a good Apple to plant for home use and local market.

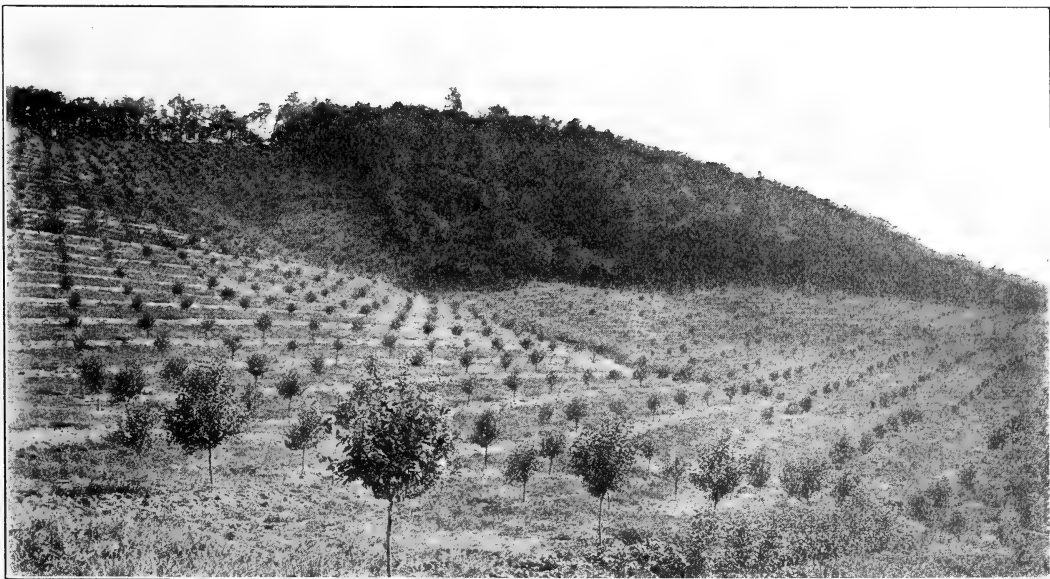
Gano. Good keeper. Large, perfect shape, smooth red skin, flat, subacid flavor; fine grained, cottony.

Gravenstine. Late fall. Large, yellow with red stripes; flesh white tender, crisp, acid and fragrant. Among the twenty best sorts. regular bearer; vigorous.

Grimes' Golden. Sept. to Mar.. Usually rated (at the 40th parallel) as a fall Apple. Good in September, but later on it is even better, and the best markets usually have Grimes' Golden, as far as the supply will permit, through December and January and even February. Keeps without losing any of its crispness or rich flavor. It is medium sized, cylindrical shaped, golden yellow, tender, rich, aromatic, spicy like a peach, subacid, delicious. No better sort could be planted for eating raw or for cooking purposes, and few Apples are more profitable commercially. Quality is too good for any but the best trade, and will justify packing with all care in boxes. Tree is very hardy and productive, and one of the best fillers, as it comes into bearing very early. Blossoms come late in the spring; frost seldom catches them. A quality Apple in every way, a quality orchard tree in growth, health and all characteristics, Grimes' Golden is one of our few best sorts. We have thousands of bearing trees in our own orchards—showing what we think of it.

Golden Sweet. Medium sized, with irregular ridges, yellow, juicy, tender, sweet. Season August.

There are fifty thousand trees in bearing now, and the firm is realizing large profits. We own a share in this company, among others. See page 2 for their names and the numbers of bearing trees in each. Harrison trees in every orchard—sure.



Hubbardston's Nonsuch. Fine for immediate use in late fall. Large, round, solid, pale red, mild, rich crisp, tender, not dry. Not a long keeper. Strong grower, bears well every year, comes into bearing early.

Ingram. Large, red, good in flesh and in flavor. Tree quick grower and bears unbelievably heavy crops. No dry weather or off-year conditions affect it, and fruit always needs thinning. Not so fine an Apple as those of Grimes' Golden class, but absolutely dependable.

***Jonathan.** Very late keeper which does not get good till January. Medium to large, brilliant red, very highly flavored, juicy, fine grained, tender, mild, subacid. Quality is fine for home use and for marketing in large or small quantities. Will keep well without special care, and also stand much handling. Tree long lived, but comes into bearing very young, and produces big crops every year. Jonathan is often the kind to plant in higher Appalachian country.

Jefferies. Season September. Medium-sized, yellow and red, tender, juicy, mild subacid.

Panes Late Keeper. Medium-sized, red on yellow and green, of fair quality. Good chiefly in South.

King. (Of Tompkins County.) Late keeper under good conditions, but gets mellow and good in October. Very red, with just a tint of yellow. Flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, subacid. One of the largest Apples, and at the same time of the best quality. Tree is a slow grower, subject to disease and breakage, and not a big producer or it would be our leading high-priced Apple. In certain sections, King is beyond doubt the best Apple which can be planted for making money.

Kinnard's Choice. Dark red, medium size, tender, good flavor, keeping till March. Bears young.

Limbertwig. Large, dark red, aromatic, rich subacid. Tree productive, season February to April, especially adapted to the South.

Liveland Raspberry. Medium-sized, very handsome yellow and red. Tree early bearer. Season September–November.

Lawver. Long keeper, large, dark red, subacid.

Lankford. Medium size, red, crisp, subacid.

Longfield. Good keeper. Medium size, red subacid.

Maiden's Blush. Fall and winter. Medium size, rich light-yellow, with the sun side creamy, turning to a shiny red. Flesh tender, mellow, acid, rather tart. A quality Apple in every sense of the word, and almost up to Yellow Newtown in looks and in grade. Good enough to pack in the most careful manner. Flesh white, even dried, but too good to dry. A good one to plant.

***Mammoth Black Twig.** (Paragon.) Very long keeper, of great value. Red, large, round, tender, crisp, subacid, excellent quality in every way. Vigorous and healthy, young bearer, yields big crops every year. Dependable and valuable and would be classed among the best half dozen. In Eastern mountain localities will many times be about the best commercial sort.

***McIntosh Red.** A Canadian Apple, keeps long, but is mellow and good to use almost from the time it is picked till the next crop comes. Requires no special storage to be kept like fresh. Fruit tender, juicy and subacid. Quick and spreading grower; long-lived; bears big crops. McIntosh Red is the Apple now making Montana's Bitter Root Valley famous. There, as well as in New England, New York and Michigan, its high quality and attractive appearance put it in the lead. It is extra good.

Missouri Pippin. Poor keeper; medium size; red.

Myrick. Nov. and Dec. No other fall Apple approaches it in appearance. Longer than round; medium to large; pink on a yellow background; fine-grained, juicy, subacid and good quality.

Nero. Medium-sized; good red; good quality; firm. One of the longest keepers. Tree hardy, healthy and very big. Mellows in spring and summer. Best when stored for use just before early Apples come.

***Northwestern Greening.** Oct. to Jan. Round, very large, greenish yellow; fine for eating raw; splendid keeper; ships well. Should not form a main part of a commercial orchard because crops are not so certain to be big every year as with other standard sorts, due to blossoming early, and other reasons. Extremely hardy, vigorous; bears very young. Specially good in Middle Atlantic and New England states. Sells for \$3.50 per barrel where York Imperial brings \$2.75 in 1910. Fine packed in boxes. Part of a crop Northwestern Greening will help to sell the whole for more money.

***Northern Spy.** Old stand-by sort from West Virginia north. Large, bright, light red, juicy, rich; good flavor. Tree very healthy, strong-growing, rugged. Blossoms very late, escaping frosts. Slow coming into bearing—which is the only thing which keeps it from ranking with the most important commercial varieties.

Opalescent. Keeps well under favorable conditions, but best when marketed at the same time as York Imperial. Large or very large; yellow and red, shiny when polished; flesh yellow, tender and full of juice. Quality very good, especially for cooking. Does fine in certain localities.

Two-year Dwarf Grimes' Golden apple trees. These will bear a peck of apples each, next year, and will make splendid quick-bearing fillers between permanent standard orchard trees. We plant them 12 feet apart. Fillers must be cut out in about 12 years.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

Paradise Winter Sweet. Large, round, brownish green, juicy, sweet. Tree small. Nov. to Feb.

Pewaukee. Keeping late, but loses its firm texture and flavor after January. Very large, flat, bright yellow with dull red stripes; flesh white, crisp, subacid.

Porter. Large, red, a little coarse, but late keeper.

***Rambo.** Sept. to Feb. Medium size, greenish yellow, with red spots and stripes; quality excellent, excepting that it has a tendency to get dry. An old variety, but in some localities not outranked by even the finest new kinds. If Rambo does well with you, for home use you can hardly find a better one to plant.

Rawle's Janet. Early winter. Large, conical, good yellow, shaded red. Tree vigorous and comes into leaf and blossom quite late.

***Red Astrachan.** July and Aug. Medium size; yellow, with large dark red patches; decidedly acid and juicy; excellent for cooking. A handsome Apple, selling for a good price. Vigorous and very hardy, but a shy bearer. Succeeds well in some places.

Rhode Island Greening. Mid-winter. Large, greenish yellow, flattened, but nearer round than Pewaukee. Flesh crisp, juicy, quite acid, of very fine flavor and quality. Most of the money made in the East with winter Apples during the last generation came from Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy and Baldwin. These have been the standard commercial varieties in New York and New England.

Rolfe. Medium size, conical, striped red, subacid.

Roman Stem. Before February. Medium size, round, yellow, russet-blush; tender, juicy; subacid.

***Rome Beauty.** Keeps in good condition till May and June. Large, round, mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality away above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices. With an established reputation due to real merit, Rome Beauty is a variety Eastern orchardists should plant largely. Good grower, blooms late, bears heavily every year, is adapted to a wide range of soils, elevations and conditions. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia will make more money than some of the sorts which are now a large part of the total number of trees in commercial orchards. Reliability, due to being freeze-proof, strong-growing and sure bearing make it a favorite with the grower. Fine quality for use and for handling make it popular with consumers and dealers. When packed in boxes shows up splendidly. Last year we omitted it from our catalogue

through a mistake. But we had a fine block of trees, and this year we have fifteen to twenty thousand.

Springdale. Large, egg-shaped, red in several shades; of good quality. Tree vigorous and thrives south of New York, particularly south of Virginia. Apple first melloes in January and keeps till April.

Salome. One of the longest keepers. Does not wilt and get dry until July or August. Fruit medium-sized; very uniform; pale yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow also, tender, subacid, of good quality. Tree a strong grower, very hardy; bears young, alternating heavy and light crops; fruit is held on very firmly.

Smokehouse. Sept. to Nov. Medium to large; splashed with red; firm, crisp, juicy and rich. Tree spreading and quick grower, but very crooked.

***Spitzenburg.** In certain sections of the East where other standard sorts will not thrive, makes Apple-growing profitable. Standard in the West. Medium-sized, round, almost all-over red, firm, crisp, subacid, slightly aromatic. Spitzenburg cannot be beat when grown under conditions it prefers. Be sure you are in the right location, then do not hesitate to plant it in any amount, for home use or commercially.

Smith's Cider. Large, red, subacid. Nov. to Feb.

Scott's Winter. Very late keeper; fresh and crisp in July; medium-sized; red; poor quality. Like a Ben.

***Stark.** Long keeper and a very reliable commercial sort. Fruit large, round, greenish yellow with red stripes; flesh yellow, crisp and mildly acid. Tree a regular bearer, reliable and satisfactory in an orchard; grows even and regular, seldom splits or breaks. Has been planted in the East and in California to a considerable extent, during the past twenty years, and these trees have given Stark the reputation of being dependable, even while it is not best quality. Nothing else in the country equals our block of one-year trees. Strongest grower—desirable trees to top-work other kinds on.

***Stayman's Winesap.** Very late keeper, but melloes for use in the fall. Medium to large, attractive in shape and form; green and yellow almost hidden by dark red stripes; yellow flesh, not in the least mealy, plenty of juice, quality the finest, ranking with Yellow Newtown and Grimes' Golden for cooking, or for eating raw. Tree a quick and large grower and seems to prefer dry soils and those not so rich and heavy. Preëminently the Apple to plant on dry hills, where the soil is thin and water often decidedly lacking. Bears young, often producing a half-bushel to a tree when five years old. Bears every year, crops uniformly heavy. Stay-

Using a tree plow on two-year apple trees. This plow is a heavy, foot-wide knife, curved in a half circle about thirty inches across the top, which is run under roots, round side down, to retain them within digging limits and make transplanting safe.



Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

man's Winesap is now being planted in nearly all new orchards in the East, to a large extent.

Strawberry (Chenango). Oct. to Jan. Large, oblong, yellow and pink. Fine flavor, but it bruises easily. Sells very well when delivered to market without damage at once after picking. Fine for home use.

Sweet Bough. Late summer. Large, greenish, crisp.

Talman's Sweet. One of the best keeping Sweet Apples. Will stay good till March. Medium to large, yellow, firm, flavored like a Fallawater, but sweeter; fine for cooking; hardy; bears early; sure cropper.

Virginia Beauty. Medium to large, round, greenish, with red stripes; juicy, sweet but poor keeper.

Walbridge. Very hardy; good keeper, popular North where winters often show 40 degrees below zero. Medium-sized, red striped; juicy and subacid.

Wealthy. Splendid keeper, but best in December and January. Medium size, round, or with a point, almost solid red; flesh white or a little stained; tender and very good. A great profit sort; very hardy. "Wealthy belts" are in the higher districts and mountains. Investigate your conditions, and if Wealthy has been grown successfully in similar locations and soils, plant it by all means.

Winter Banana. Season from when picked until middle January. "Extra fancy" is the only term which can be used to describe it in looks and quality. Large or extra large, golden yellow shaded red, with a rough surface, firm, fine-grained, rich, subacid. The name suggests the flavor. Tree thrives nearly everywhere. Should be packed in the best way, and sold soon after picking. Bruises speedily develop rot. Requires careful storage.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Large, yellow, juicy.

Wolf River. Possibly the largest of all Apples. Good keeper; yellow, overlaid with red; subacid; quality poor. Grown chiefly for show. An orchardist can use the Apples from one or two trees to advertise.

Winesap. Fine keeper. Medium size, oblong, smooth and a fine dark red; flesh yellow, firm and good. Desirable in the mountains of Virginia. Tree a strong grower, root growth exceptionally strong; regular bearer.

Wagner. Medium to large, bright red; looks like a Spy, same shape; quality for eating fresh or for cooking good; flavor very rich. Another "special condition" Apple which should be planted only when you are sure it will thrive. Bears young and abundantly. Splendid filler. Succeeds pretty generally over the higher Appalachian country.

Williams Early Red. Summer. Medium-sized, dark red (sometimes yellow splashed). Subacid. Ranks above all but one or two of this class.

Yellow Transparent. Late summer. Medium-sized, cream and yellow, tender, juicy, of fine flavor; subacid; fragrant. Trees very young bearers and yield big crops every year. Hardy, dwarf growers, prefer thin soil, such as hillsides and upland. On the second cover page (inside front cover) Yellow Transparent is shown in natural color. We consider it a splendid Apple and a promising "comer" commercially.

Yellow Belleflower. Very large, flat, pale yellow.

York Imperial. A good keeper which has the advantage of mellowing in time for use soon after picking time if not stored to prevent it. Can be kept till the new crop comes. Medium-sized, round, a little irregular, greenish yellow, overlaid with bright red stripes; crisp and juicy. Much better than a Ben Davis, but does not rank quite as high as Grimes' Golden. Tree an unusually heavy bearer. Often yields a crop at the seventh year. York Imperial trees have not missed a crop in the West Virginia section for many years. Does well everywhere—Eastern, Central and Western growers find it equally adapted to their conditions. Often exported and sold for prices approaching those of Hood River Newtowns and Spitzenburgs, or Bitter-Root McIntosh. We are known as York Imperial people.

Yellow Newtown. Sometimes called Newtown Pippin, or Albemarle Pippin. Large, round or a little lopsided, ribbed and somewhat irregular. Tree a slow grower and light bearer in poor soils but rich soil and care will do wonders with it in almost any section of the East or West, North of Tennessee. A world beater.

CRAB APPLES

Price of Crab Apples same as other Apples

Martha. So handsome and vigorous that it is more of an ornamental than a fruit tree. Fruit beautiful bright yellow, shaded with red; mild tart flavor.

Whitney. Tree dwarfish, vigorous and handsome. Fruit green, striped and splashed with red, firm, juicy.

Hyslop. Good keeping Crab Apple of large size. Deep crimson; subacid and of good quality.

Transcendent. As large as 2 inches in diameter. Yellow, striped with red. Tree large, quick grower.

Golden Beauty. Another good keeping Crab; of medium size and good quality; beautiful golden yellow.

Apple trees are as beautiful as any shade tree, especially in blossom time. With fruit they are both handsome and useful. On left is a beautiful Berlin lawn, on right a York Imperial tree loaded to breaking point with "blossoms" worth \$3 a barrel.



PEACHES

It is generally known and admitted that J. G. Harrison & Sons are preëminently the Peach people of the United States. This year there are well over six million young trees growing over our two thousand acres. If one thing has received more attention than any other here, it has been Peaches. We have studied them, propagated them, made them over, and have eaten them, till we feel fully competent to grow a good tree and know a good one when we see it. Certain conditions enable us to take this first rank in Peach-tree growing. Our soil and climate (near the Atlantic Ocean) are peculiarly and specially suited to the production of good Peaches.

We have a unique feature in our test orchard—something not equaled in the whole country. It contains six trees of each variety, on each of which is a wooden tag. Each year a record is kept of the growth, health, foliage, bloom, amount of fruit, its color, shape, size, time of ripening, flavor and any special points of value. There are now in the orchard a hundred and fifty or more varieties and most of the trees have been in bearing from five to twenty-one years. This orchard serves two purposes. From it we cut buds, and so are absolutely certain of getting varieties true to name. Also, we watch what each sort does, and know, beyond a doubt and without having to take any one's word for it, all about the good and bad points of every variety. Those we keep on propagating are proved to be worth while and we do not waste time on those of inferior merit.

There are about seven hundred known sorts of Peaches, and it takes about one hundred to meet all the varying conditions of soil, elevation, cold, moisture, different purposes and seasons. It is useless to plant a kind not suited to your locality. Your investment and your time in doing so will be a dead loss. On the other hand, the mere change to another and different kind may mean a golden harvest. In planting, study every local condition—soil, elevation, air and water drainage, rainfall and wind. Then decide on the early, medium and late varieties which are adapted to similar situations. You will be greatly helped in this by the experience of others near you, and can almost get your key to what to plant from their orchards. Often certain

varieties will be suggested that can be grown to advantage under the local conditions which are peculiar and which cause trouble with other kinds.

Growing Peaches will lose more money in a short time for the indifferent and careless planter than almost anything else. It is an exact and peculiar science. To succeed, study, work, prompt action, and careful calculation are required. It is a fascinating work, however, and is worthy attention for the pleasure, to say nothing of its profits. Single crops have made fortunes. We have seen six acres of Peaches sell for over \$24,000, and the buyer got a bargain.

Last year we had to return many orders from our good friends who wanted Peach trees. We sold all the trees we had ready to plant, at the very beginning of the season. We trust this will not deter them from ordering again, and we sincerely regret that we were not able to give them all the trees they wanted. This year we have nearly twenty times as many as we had last season. This should be enough for all and the trees we have are as good as it is possible to grow them. That they are "Harrison" Peaches is enough of a guarantee to assure this. We call particular attention to the fact that we have bearing Peach trees here which are all of thirty years old, as well as trees of all ages under that, and every one is absolutely healthy.

Of the varieties, Ray is in a class by itself. For its purpose there is no other quite so good. Other good ones are: Elberta, Carman, Belle of Georgia, Crawford's Late, Champion, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon Free, Stump the World, Reeves' Favorite, Moore's Favorite, Fox's Seedling and Chair's Choice. This list will make a complete orchard, ripening all the way from earliest to latest. They are suited to anywhere along the Atlantic coast, from Georgia to Connecticut.

Another and more extended list, in the order of ripening, is as follows: First ripening, Mayflower, Greensboro, Hiley; second, Mamie Ross, Waddell; third, Slappy; fourth, Crawford's Early, Connets'; fifth, Captain Ede, Thurber; sixth, Frances, Lemon Free, Niagara, Stevens' Rare Ripe; seventh, Geary's Hold-on, Smock, Wonderful. Peaches of this class are particularly adapted to mountainous sections and higher elevations. Eighth ripening Ford's Late White, Salway, Willett.

In our experimental and test Peach orchard at Berlin. One of the most interesting and valuable features of the Nurseries. Mr. Harrison is looking at the tag on which a record of each tree is kept. We KNOW what each variety has done during past 20 years.



Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

Price of All Varieties, except Ray

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
XXXX, 6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$15 00	\$100 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 12	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$60 00
XXX, 5 to 7 ft.....	25	2 00	12 00	90 00	2 to 3 ft.....	10	90	8 00	50 00
5 to 6 ft.....	20	1 75	11 00	80 00	1 to 2 ft.....	08	75	7 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft.....	15	1 25	10 00	70 00					

Prices of Ray

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
XXX, 6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$18 00	\$160 00	Light, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$11 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft.....	30	3 00	14 00	120 00	Branched, 2 to 3 ft.....	16	1 50	9 00	80 00
Medium, 4 to 5 ft.....	24	2 40	12 00	110 00	Whips, 1 to 2 ft.....	14	1 25	8 00	60 00

Mail size, 1 to 2 feet, postpaid, 3 cts. additional each

THE BEST KINDS OF PEACHES

Here are twelve kinds which thrive and succeed over the widest territory. In all features of fruit and tree they have few faults, and have made good for a time long enough to remove the last lingering doubt about their leadership. If you plant them under conditions at all normal, you are pretty sure of success.

RAY. This Peach ripens here from the 10th to 25th of August. Ripening extends over a period half again as long as most varieties cover. Fruit white with a good-sized and most attractive red blush of delicate shade. Flesh white, with no stain at the stone, is firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender and keeping quality good. An excellent shipper of fine appearance, even after much handling; and a splendid seller, even when markets are overstocked with inferior sorts. Trees are exceedingly strong growers, and are shapely and symmetrical. Old Peach orchardists would be surprised to see how quickly they attain good size. Ray is a regular bearer of big crops. Beyond a doubt, Ray is in a class by itself for nearly every purpose, over a very large range of territory and conditions. It has been thoroughly tested, as Growers in the Eastern, Central and Western states have large numbers of Ray trees, and all report wonderful results. We also have hundreds of bearing trees in our own orchards, here in Berlin and elsewhere in Maryland and West Virginia, and our experience with these trees makes us all the more sure of our position in recommending it. The front cover of our Catalogue illustrates this Peach in natural colors.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Middle of August. One of the best late fruits, superb in size and shape, splendid yellow with broad, dark-red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, rich winy flavor. Freestone, nothing in the list of Peaches can beat it in its class. Tree is vigorous, hardy, and sure-bearing.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. First half of August. Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm, delicious—in all ways the quality is fine. Trees grow quick in shapely form and are very strong. Hardy, prolific. Free.

CARMAN. Middle to end of July. Fruit large and broad, oval shaped, yellowish white; flesh creamy white with red tinge, flavor spicy and good. Especially suited to low, wet land, where other sorts will not thrive. Very hardy, and productive every year. A good shipper; quite satisfactory in commercial orchards. Freestone.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Last of August. Extra large, deep yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, sweetest and richest grapey flavor. The most satisfactory and all-round good member of the Crawford class. Trees make strong, sturdy growth, and bear big crops. Freestone.

CHAMPION. Middle of August. Fruit large, creamy white with red cheek, sweet, juicy, very high quality, and splendid for home use and market. Good shipper, best when well packed, as its fault, if anything, is that it is too tender. Hardy and productive. Free.

ELBERTA. Early August. The old reliable, of which more is planted, and from which more money has been made than from any other Peach variety. Most dependable. Large to extra large, golden yellow with brilliant shades of red, firm, juicy, rich, sweet, tender, and of splendid flavor. Trees are models in vigorous growth, sturdiness, hardness, shape and healthiness. Elberta thrives in more widely differing localities than most Peaches. Freestone.

Wonderful growth of Ray Peach trees. On left are two-year nursery rows, so high and so thick that they hide a tall man. On right, Mr. Harrison is removing a branch from a good four-year-old tree. Ray trees grow sturdy and strong—like Spy apples.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

FOX SEEDLING. Middle Sept. Large white with whole side red; melting, sweet, high quality and high flavor. Good for home use, for regular market, and for canning. Trees bear very regularly and have few faults. Freestone.

MOORE'S FAVORITE. The last week in August and first two in September. Large, white, with blushing rather than red cheek. Flesh white, tender and juicy. It is very desirable, and when the tree has a good chance, results are wonderful. Freestone.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Early August. Fruit large, round, white with much red in several shades; flesh white, with a red stain at the stone, juicy, rich, tender and sweet. For commercial orchards it is unsurpassed in its class, and is dependable and reliable. Freestone.

General List of Varieties

FIRST RIPENING (June 25-July 4)

Some of the more desirable ones are marked *

Admiral Dewey. July. Fruit good size, flesh yellow. Freestone.

Alexander. Vigorous and productive. Medium to large, greenish white with deep red, firm, sweet, juicy, slightly adhering flesh.

Amsden June. Resembles Alexander, but of better flavor. Clingstone.

Early Rivers. Large; creamy, pink cheeks, rich, melting. Free.

Eureka. In southern states ripens middle of June. Medium size, oblong, creamy, tender, juicy, delicious.

***Greensboro.** Ripens as early as Alexander, grows to nearly double its size. Yellowish white, crimson cheek; juicy, fine quality. Beautiful. Free.

***Hiley.** Vigorous and hardy. Large fruit, creamy white, with rich blush. Firm, excellent quality. Free.

***Mayflower.** Earliest variety known, ripening nearly a week before Sneed. One of the leading sellers in the southern states. Strong, thrifty trees; bearing abundantly. Fruit good size, red all over; very firm and good.

Sneed. Very early. Fruit medium size, creamy white with crimson blush. Ripens evenly, is firm, sweet. Productive; not inclined to rot.

Triumph. Strong trees; bear early and yield abundantly. Large, yellow-crimson cheek. Firm, fine quality, ripening evenly. Freestone.

OLD MIXON FREE. Middle Aug. Fruit large, pale yellow, with good red cheek; flesh white with red stain at the stone, tender, rich and excellent. Tree fine and large, and does well in great variety of soils and situations, bears big crops regularly. Free.

REEVES' FAVORITE. Sept. Large or extra large fruit, round, yellow with beautiful red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy as a melon, melting, of excellent flavor. One of the best lookers, and brings high prices. Very productive. Freestone.

STUMP. Last two weeks in September. Large, round, white with brilliant red cheek. Flesh white, juicy, tender yet firm, and of finest and highest flavor. Trees vigorous and produce big crops; foliage healthy, Good in commercial orchards. Free.

Victor. Originated in Texas, where it bears as early as May 15. Medium to large, subacid. Semi-cling.

SECOND RIPENING (July 4-12)

***Mamie Ross.** Bears abundant crops regularly. Good-sized, white, covered with delicate carmine. Firm, juicy, good quality.

***Waddell.** Fruit medium to large, creamy white, red cheek. Firm, white, rich and sweet. Free.

Yellow St. John. Medium to large, yellow, red cheek. Free.

THIRD RIPENING (July 12-28)

Arkansas Beauty. Yellow, delicious. Extra good shipper. Medium early.

***Chinese Cling.** Large, round. Transparent, creamy, beautifully mottled, melting, rich, agreeable flavor.

Cornelia. Tree vigorous, and bears heavy crops of good-sized white fruit. Medium season.

***Delaware.** Very prolific; fruit large. Skin delicately flushed and shaded. Flesh white, juicy. Freestone.

Lee's Cling. Large, white, juicy, highly flavored.

Lewis. Trees vigorous. Fruit medium, white, crimson cheek. Very early.

Lodge. Similar to Carman in color. Later in time of ripening; not quite so large.

***Slappey.** Very hardy; ripens middle of June in Georgia. Handsome, yellow fruit, free of rot and keeps splendidly. Flesh yellow, sweet; excellent flavor. Free.

A ten-year-old Elberta Peach tree trained in the Harrison way—low, broad-spreading and sturdy. Fruit can be easily gathered. This individual tree has a splendid record for heavy crops and for highly colored, firm, flawless fruit. Elberta is safe.



Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

FOURTH RIPENING (July 28-Aug. 10)

- ***Burke**. Extra-large, is standard and satisfactory. Cling.
- ***Connett's Southern Early**. Extra-large; creamy white, bluish cheeks. Fine quality. Free.
- ***Crawford's Early**. Trees vigorous and very productive. Good size, yellow, juicy, sweet-flavored. Free.
- ***Foster**. Orange-red, juicy, rich, subacid. Free.
- ***Large Early York**. Large, white, red cheek. Free.
- ***Mary's Choice**. Large; yellow, firm, fine. Free.
- ***Stonewall Jackson**. July 25. Like Lee's Cling.

FIFTH RIPENING (Aug. 10-25)

- ***Brandywine**. Very large, yellow, subacid.
- ***Captain Ede**. Very large; skin yellow, tinted delicate carmine. Ripens before Elberta. Free.
- ***Christiana**. Large, handsome; yellow, firm, good.
- ***Emma**. Large, yellow. Fine-grained, excellent.
- ***Kalamazoo**. Trees hardy and productive, bearing early. Large, golden yellow to the pit; excellent. Free.
- ***Lydon Cling**. Large, firm, red and yellow; fine.
- ***Matthew's Beauty**. Golden yellow. Good flavor.
- ***Nina Cling**. Large, yellow, quality good. Valuable.
- ***Red Cheek Melocoton**. Large, yellow, rich. Free.
- ***Red Cheek**. Medium size, firm, late.
- ***Thurber**. Seedling of Chinese Cling, ripe middle of July. Fruit large, round, creamy white, shaded pale red; fine-grained, splendid flavor. Free.
- ***Wager**. Last week in August. Large, yellow. Sure bearer.

SIXTH RIPENING (Aug. 25-Sept. 1)

- ***Bokara**. Large, yellow, firm, good quality. Free.
- ***Bray's Rare Ripe**. Abundant bearer. Large.
- ***Denton**. Very profitable, resembling Elberta. Free.
- ***Elberta Cling**. Finest all-round cling on our list.
- ***Fitzgerald**. Large, golden yellow, firm, good. Free.
- ***Francis**. Trees vigorous. Fruit large, yellow. Free.
- ***Gold Drop**. Heavy bearer; large, yellow. Free.
- ***Hague**. Large size, good quality, with red blush on handsome yellow, freestone, an annual bearer.
- ***Jennie Worthien**. Large, yellow; solid; fine quality.
- ***Lemon Cling**. Large; oblong, yellow, firm, rich.
- ***New Prolific**. Popular market sort. Large, yellow bluish cheek, firm, juicy, fine flavor. Free.
- ***Niagara**. Trees resemble Reeves' Favorite. Fruit large, yellow; attractive.
- ***Stephen's Rare Ripe**. Trees productive and free from disease. Fruit white, shaded red. Flesh firm, juicy, superior quality. Free.

SEVENTH RIPENING (Sept. 1-10)

- ***Cobler**. Healthy, prolific. Fruit large, firm, good.
- ***Crosby**. Vigorous. Bright orange-yellow. Free.
- ***Edgemont Beauty**. Fruit large yellow, bluish cheeks. Flesh yellow through and very sweet.
- ***Engle's Mammoth**. Large, round, yellow. Free.
- ***Geary's Hold-on**. Yellow, rich and melting. Free.
- ***Globe**. Fruit large, yellow, shaded red; rich. Free.
- ***Gold Mine**. Michigan. Large, yellow. Handsome.
- ***Hill's Chile**. Medium-sized, dull yellow. Free.
- ***McCallister**. Immense size, yellow. Good quality.
- ***Newington Cling**. Large, handsome, rich, juicy.
- ***Picquet's Late**. Large, yellow with red, sweet, melting.
- ***Prize**. Large yellow freestone. Very profitable.
- ***Reeves' Late Yellow**. Large, round, yellow with a red cheek; red at stone, juicy, melting, with grape flavor. Tree strong and hardy.
- ***Smock** (Beers). Fruit medium to large; light orange-yellow, red cheek; rich and juicy. Freestone.
- ***Snow's Orange**. Small, yellow; heavy bearer.
- ***Walker's V. Free**. White, with red blush; above medium size; remarkable bearer. Good grower.
- ***Wonderful**. Large to very large, golden yellow, overspread with carmine, flesh bright red at pit. Free.

EIGHTH RIPENING (Sept. 10-25)

- ***Ford's Late White**. Productive. Large, white. Free.
- ***Harrison Cling**. Large, sweet, luscious; prolific.
- ***Holland's Cling**. Large red cheek, firm, good.
- ***Klondike**. Large, white and red, juicy, solid. Free.
- ***Hughes I.X.L.**. Large yellow, tender; superior flavor.
- ***Krummel's October**. Big, red and good. Free.
- ***Levy's Late** (Henrietta). Fruit large, round, yellow shaded brownish red, firm, sweet and melting. Cling.
- ***Marshall**. Productive, large, yellow.
- ***October Elberta**. Large; oblong, yellow. Free.
- ***Salway**. Extra large, yellow mottled with brown; juicy, rich. Thrives on mountain land. Free.
- ***Sunrise Cling**. Resembles White Heath, firm.
- ***Taylor's Mammoth**. Large, white, good.
- ***White Heath Cling**. Tree hardy and vigorous. Fruit large, greenish white; sweet and luscious. Cling.
- ***Wilkin's Cling**. Large, bluish and white, firm.
- ***Willett**. Large, yellow, red. Juicy, rich flavor. Free.

NINTH RIPENING (Sept. 25-Oct. 15)

- ***Bilyeu's Late October**. Large; white, with blush
- ***Stinson's October**. Large, creamy bluish, rich.

Three million Peach trees in this field. They were budded last fall, and this photograph was taken before they were trimmed, to show the rank, sturdy, healthy growth, for quick bearing and perfect shape. No finer Peach trees can be found in United States.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

GRAPES

This fruit has been neglected more than any other in the United States, even though others have been neglected shamefully, yet grapes rank **All-purpose** in importance with apples and peaches as food and as money-makers.

Fruit

Grapes are an all-purpose fruit, if there is one. They ripen early, keep well, are very healthful, and are of more use and value to all who can raise them than any other fruit, except, perhaps, apples. They are easily digested, grow of every color and size, and help solve the "keeping-well-and-living-long" problem to a considerable extent.

As has been said of the curly-tailed friend of the mortgage-burdened farm, the hog, grapes will yield farmers much money. In fact, commercial vineyards in sections adapted to Grapes (as is almost the whole eastern and central part of United States) are the most profitable use to which land can be put. And this profit is had with a much smaller amount of care and expense than most other crops require.

In a few limited areas growers have awakened to what can be done with Grapes. As a consequence, of their whole acreage fit for cultivation, more than three-fourths is now in Grapes. Grapes

Money in

Grapes

can be planted, and will thrive on rocky, dry hillsides, where even apples, which do well in nearly any place they can get a foothold, will not succeed to the extent that makes it worth while planting them. Along the southern shores of Lake Erie there is such a belt, and in Oregon and California

are others. The Rhine country in Germany also shows what can be done with Grapes.

Grape-vines will thrive and bear fruit in almost any situation or soil. They are so easy to "satisfy" that they may be stuck in any little corner, and trained in any direction, over a fence, a building, or a prepared support. A vine is almost sure to yield well year after year, even if not looked at except to pick the fruit, but both the bunches and the berries will be very much larger and finer if cultivation, fertility, trimming and all useful attention is given. Grape-vines are handsome and ornamental. They will make splendid screens, and even where screens are not needed, it is often hard to find better things to plant about a home for beautiful effects.

No home in this whole country should be without a few Grape-vines to produce fruit for home use. The cost is so small, the trouble so little, while the benefits and valuable results are so great, that there is no excuse for not having them when there is a square foot of ground which could be used for the purpose. There is always a market for Grapes, because the Grape-eating population is increasing even much faster than the number of people. The margin of profit is large, and the crop is a sure one. Eastern farmers, and those in the central, or Michigan district, can add greatly to their earning capacity by planting Grapes. Grapes are one of our leading specialties. We have big blocks of extra-good vines and have arranged to fill all the orders we are convinced should come in 1911.

HERMAN E. BACH, Bay City, Mich., writes, Oct. 5, 1910: "Enclosed please find picture of one of your Grape plants you sent me five years ago. It is a Concord and a good bearer of fine fruit. All other trees have not come to bearing as yet, but have made good growth. Accept this photograph from one of your satisfied customers."

The Best Varieties

BLACK GRAPES

Campbell's Early. Strong, hardy and vigorous. Good size, glossy black. Pulp sweet and juicy. Middle of August. 25 cts. each.

Concord. From sheer merit, Concord has become the most popular Grape in the United States. Taking the country as a whole, more Concord are now in bearing than of any other variety. No other ever succeeded over such a wide area or in so many different soils. It is the standard by which others are judged—the stand-by in Grapes. New varieties may come, but

they have to work hard to even reach the "Concord" standard. Matures early, keeps well, ships well, and sells well. Bunches big, berries handsome and large, skin tender but firm, flesh juicy, sweet, delicious. Concord overcomes local grape troubles, and is a safe sort to plant. 2-year, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000. 1-year vines, \$5 per 1,000 less.

King. Same color as Concord, but more prolific; clusters and berries larger. Pulp tender, of sprightly flavor; few seeds. Awarded highest prizes. 2-year 50 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Grapes and more Grapes. On left a field of grand one-year vines, of which we have two hundred thousand. On right, a vine we sold five years ago to Herman E. Bach, Bay City, Mich. It cost him about \$1 to date. Present crop is worth all of four dollars.



Moore's Early. Ripens a little before Concord. Berries large and fine, very black; bunches medium-sized and hold together well. Flesh pulpy, better than medium quality; flavor needs no apology anywhere. The Grapes stand handling and shipping well, and have an established reputation on all the markets. Vines healthy and hardy, thrive in almost any soil or climate where Grapes will grow at all. It is a valuable market variety, and for commercial planting perhaps leaves less to be desired than any but two or three other sorts. 2-year, 10c. each, 75c. per doz., \$25 per 1,000. 1-year, \$5 per 1,000 less.

RED GRAPES

Agawam (Rogers' Hybrid No. 15). Red or maroon, loose bunches, large berries. Skin thick, pulp rich and juicy; aromatic flavor. Ripens with Concord and keeps well. 2-year, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100.

Delaware. Red. Small, compact bunches, with small berries. Skin thin, but firm; flesh sweet and refreshing. Of best quality. 2-year, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100.

Wyoming. Bright red; almost amber. Berries large tender, juicy, with sweet aroma. Ripens early. 2-year, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100.

WHITE GRAPES

Niagara. Leading white Market variety. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. August. 2-year, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Pocklington. Pale green, tinted yellow. Large compact bunches and largest berries. Fine when not bruised in shipping. 2-year, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100.

PLUMS

What has been said of peaches and pears applies in a measure to Plums. They are easy to grow, thrive with little care, do wonders with good care, and are very valuable for eating fresh or for canning at home, and as money-makers when sold. They can be planted anywhere. In poultry-yards or gardens, or where the larger stock will not harm the trees or eat the fruit, is the best place for them. The young trees we have are clean, sturdy and as near perfect in shape as they can be trimmed.

Prices of Plums on Plum Roots

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
First-class, XXX, 6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$225 00	Medium, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$100 00
First-class, XX, 5 to 6 ft.....	30	3 00	20 00	175 00	Light, 2 to 3 ft.....	20	1 50	8 00	75 00
Heavy, first-class, 4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 50	15 00	125 00					

For mail size, postpaid, add 5 cts. extra each

Commercial sorts marked *

***Abundance.** Large, showy fruits of beautiful amber color, turning to rich, bright cherry. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy, and highly perfumed. July.

***Burbank.** Large, nearly globular fruit of deep cherry-red. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet and of a peculiar aromatic flavor. August.

Bradshaw. Fruit very large. Skin dark violet-red, flesh yellowish green, juicy and sweet. August 15.

October Purple. Large fruit of uniform size. Skin dark rich maroon; flesh firm, of excellent flavor; stone small. A particularly fine sort.

Ogon. Vigorous and productive; fruit large, roundish; golden yellow; flesh solid, rich, sweet-flavored. Freestone. Late June.

***Red June.** Hardy, productive, upright-growing trees. Fruit medium to large; deep vermilion-red. Flesh light yellow, subacid. Best of the early sorts. August.

Satsuma. Large, of globular shape with sharp point. Skin purplish red; flesh dark red, firm, and of excellent flavor. Pit very small. September.

Shropshire Damson. Fruit very large, dark purple. Highly esteemed for preserving. Unsurpassed for eating raw. September.

***Wickson.** One of the most productive Japanese varieties originated by Burbank. Fruit largest of this class; deep maroon. Flesh dull yellow, firm and of good quality. Good keeper and fine shipper.

On left, sturdy two-year Plum trees in Nursery—the kind which start bearing at three years. On right, corner is a most profitable Plum orchard of ours (at Berlin), which bore two bushels per tree last year. We find Plums sell well, and are easily handled.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

PEARS

Fine flavor, reliability, profit, long life of trees and general goodness, make Pears a staple fruit. They are **Standard** good to have in a home orchard, on a lawn, or about a farm—for home use. They are **Fruit** making money for many men, the income of whose farms is increased considerably by the returns from the Pears the owners sell.

As to varieties, Kieffer is par-excellence the kind for commercial orchards on a large scale, on account of the sure crop, the quantity yielded, and the ability of the fruit to stand handling. Bartlett is not far behind, however. It is a summer Pear, of finer quality for eating fresh than Kieffer, but it pays for this in that it is so mellow and tender that it will not stand so much handling.

Anjou, Lawrence and Clapp's favorite need no introduction to the majority of planters, and each is suited to a special condition, under which it is unexcelled. Other sorts listed are likewise adapted to localities where special soils or atmosphere is encountered. A careful selection of sorts will give ripe Pears from July to May, and this should be the effort in a home orchard.

Carrying out the idea on which Harrison's Nurseries are run, Pears, one of the fruits raised here to a considerable extent, are specialized on and given more care and attention than they get from any other growers of whom we know.

By cultivation, fertilization, trimming, and spraying, we make our young trees healthy, vigorous and perfect in shape. But that is merely the wind-up of the long study and careful processes by which we get the good results. We have very large (and very profitable) bearing Pear orchards, from which we shipped over seven carloads of fruit this last year.

The soil, varieties and everything which has any bearing on success in producing perfect Pears are thoroughly studied by us, and we begin to provide a young tree with its sturdy vigor and health back in the days of its "grandparents." In this way, for instance, we practically made a new Kieffer, in quality and in appearance. In our nursery, now ready for planting, are very fine blocks of all the varieties named below. If you are puzzled about what to plant, or need fuller descriptions, write us fully.

Prices of All Varieties of Pear Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
First-class, 7 to 8 ft., 3-yr.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$225 00	First-class, 4 to 5 ft., 1- and 2-yr..	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$110 00
First-class, 6 to 7 ft., 2-yr.....	35	3 00	20 00	175 00	First-class, 3 to 4 ft., 1- and 2-yr..	20	1 50	8 00	75 00
First-class, 5 to 6 ft., 1- and 2-yr..	30	2 50	15 00	140 00	First-class, 2 to 3 ft., 1- and 2-yr..	15	1 00	7 00	60 00

Prices of Dwarf Pear Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 10	\$0 90	\$8 00	\$70 00
3 to 4 ft.....	10	1 00	10 00	90 00					

For mail size, postpaid, add 5 cts. extra each Commercial sorts marked *

SUMMER PEARS

***Bartlett.** Bartlett mellows and is excellent for eating very early in the summer, yet when picked a week before it is ripe, and properly stored, will keep till late. Flavor delicious; flesh buttery, rich and juicy. One of the finest Pears to eat that grow, and extra good for canning. A mingling of the flavor of Bartlett Pears and quince gives about the finest taste of any food this world's folks have. Bartlett trees bear early, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so subject to damage by insects and disease as some other sorts.

We illustrate them in natural colors inside back cover in order to emphasize our good opinion of them.

Barseckel. A cross between Bartlett and Seckel. Vigorous, upright grower. Fruit large, a little smaller than Bartlett, ripening later. Skin pale green; flesh fine-grained, white, melting and juicy. Quality the best.

Duchess (Duchesse d'Angouleme). A general favorite, of large size and fine appearance. Skin dull, greenish yellow. Flesh white, very juicy and of excellent flavor.

Straight and sturdy two-year Pear trees for 1911 planting. These are on a specially rich piece of ground and are big and strong. Our foreman took extra pains to prune them into proper shape as they grew. Proper treatment will make these bear in 1912.



SUMMER PEARS, continued

Garber. Trees free from blight and immensely productive. Fruit large, resembling Kieffer, but ripening two or three weeks earlier. Oct. to Dec.

Lawrence. Trees hardy, healthy and very productive. Fruit large, skin yellow, covered with brown spots. Flesh whitish, of rich, buttery quality and aromatic flavor. One of the best of the early winter Pears.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Splendid grower, hardy and productive. Fruit large, handsome, marbled dull red where exposed to the sun. Flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting; rich and sweet; at its best if picked a week before it ripens.

Koonce. (Illinois). Vigorous-growing sort, bearing large crops annually. An exceedingly early variety, which may be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Excellent shipper.

Lawson. Trees healthy, free from blight, and very productive. Fruit medium to large, very handsome, and remarkably crisp and juicy. Middle of July.

Manning's (Manning's Elizabeth). Hardy and productive. Fruit small, yellow, with red cheek. Flesh white, juicy and very sweet. Ripens in August.

Rossney. Healthy grower, bears young and is very productive. Fruit medium-sized, yellow with crimson blush, fine-grained, sweet and melting. Excellent keeper and good shipper.

Seckel. Most exquisitely flavored Pear known. Fruit small, yellow with red cheek, melting, sweet and aromatic. Aug. and Sept.

Tyson. Vigorous variety; fruit medium-sized, bright yellow with reddish brown cheek, sweet, melting and aromatic. August.

Wilder. Trees bear well. Fruit small to medium, pale yellow, with red cheek; fine-grained, tender, rich, subacid, excellent shipper.

AUTUMN PEARS

Belle Lucrative. Trees grow upright, bear early and abundantly. Fruit large, melting and sweet.

Beurre Clairgeau. An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish, of good quality. This is a splendid market Pear. Oct. and Nov.

Flemish Beauty. Strong grower and good bearer. Fruit large; skin somewhat rough, pale yellow, marbled with reddish brown. Flavor sweet and melting. Sept. and Oct.

Howell. Early and profusely bearing sort. Fruit large, light yellow, with red cheek. Flavor delicious. Sept. and Oct.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Vigorous and productive. Fruit greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy buttery and melting. September.

Le Conte. Vigorous and prolific sort. Fruit large, with smooth yellow skin; flesh juicy and firm. A good shipper.

Sheldon. Fruit medium size, yellow, with red cheek. Flavor rich, vinous, highly aromatic. October.

Vermont Beauty. Tree hardy and vigorous. Fruit round, of medium size; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine-pink; flesh melting and of rich, sprightly flavor. October.

Worden-Seckel. Improved Seckel, with larger fruit of better appearance and keeping qualities, and smooth, delightful flavor; very juicy; borne in clusters. Ripens in October and keeps until December.

WINTER PEARS

***Kieffer.** Large to very large, skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality. It is unfortunate that the merits of this fruit have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. Combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of Bartlett. Some praise it very highly, while others do not think so much of it, but large fruit growers are planting whole orchards of it. Fruit should be thinned, 90 per cent Kieffer and 10 per cent Le Conte should always be the arrangement, on account of pollenizing.

DWARF PEARS

The crops these trees bear and the fine size, quality and appearance of their fruit convince us more strongly than ever before that they are a good thing to plant.

We get more fruit from the same space, get it sooner, and can take better care of the trees, with less trouble. The market grower will be able to get a much finer grade of fruit,—the kind which knows only high prices. Bartlett is the best one for commercial orchards. Others are Duchess, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon.

Picking fancy Bartlett Pears in one of our West Virginia commercial orchards. Harrison trees were planted as a matter of business. We make much of our money from fruit growing, and always use the best trees and best materials to be had on the market.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

CHERRIES

Cherries are more of a home crop than any other fruit. There are few farms in the eastern part of the United States which do not have a few trees. Not only at ripening time do they yield much enjoyment and satisfaction, but in winter also, for canned Cherries are suited for use in many different ways.

The trees bear large crops without seeming to need much care. They certainly thrive with less work put on them than any other fruit. The newer varieties far surpass the common sorts. Where they are grown

commercially some wonderful results have been achieved in improving the size and flavor.

Our trees are the same, as far as climate and conditions will permit, as those planted in Colorado and California, where Cherries as large as Walnuts are grown—and profits as big as with peaches and apples. Sour Cherries especially are money makers in commercial orcharding. The man who plants them now will get the benefit of an increasing demand. We particularly recommend Early Richmond and Montmorency.

Prices on All Varieties of Cherries

	Each	10	100	1,000
Extra, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$225 00
First-class, 5 to 6 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00	175 00
First-class, 4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

	Each	10	100	1,000
First-class, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
First-class, 2 to 3 ft.....	15	1 25	10 00	75 00

For mail size, postpaid, add 5 cts. extra each

Duke and Morello Type (Sour)

Baldwin. Noted for hardiness, vigor, earliness, remarkable productiveness, and superior quality large, dark red, subacid, sweetest, richest. June.

Dye House. Productive, ripening a week before Early Richmond. Medium-sized, soft, red, juicy, subacid flavor. June.

Early Richmond (Kentish Virginia). May. Prolific, medium sized, dark red, melting, juicy, acid, unsurpassed for cooking. June.

English Morello. Late, productive.. Large, dark purplish, juicy, rich, acid flavor. First of August.

Late Duke. Large, light red. Last of July.

Louis Philippe. Very productive, large, black-red. Middle of July.

May Duke. Superior, prolific. Large, red, juicy. June.

Montmorency. Vigorous, productive. Large, light red, handsome. June 20.

Olivet. Large, globular, shiny red, rich, subacid. June.

Ostheim. Extra-hardy, nearly black, subacid. Unsurpassed commercially. June.

Reine Hortense. Large, red, juicy; delicious. July.

Wragg. Resembles English Morello in every respect. Hardy. July.

Sweet

Black Tartarian. Large, purplish, rich, June.

Governor Wood. Healthy, productive; large, light red, rich. June.

Napoleon. Large, yellow with red blush. July.

Rockport. Beautiful erect trees. Large, amber-yellow, sweet. June.

Windsor. Hardy, prolific; large, reddish brown, fine quality. July.

Yellow Spanish. An inch in diameter. Pale yellow, delicious. June.

APRICOTS

Russian. Hardy and quite distinct. Will succeed where other Apricots fail. Bear early, producing abundantly. 3 to 5 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4, \$20 per 100.

Superb. Has proven to be the hardiest and most productive Apricot in existence. Fruit medium-sized, of light salmon color and most exquisite flavor. 3 to 5 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4, \$20 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

Ruby (Red). Ripens with the earliest, and continues through a long season. Fruit large, bright red, exceedingly firm, excellent quality. Strong grower; large, hardy canes. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

Cumberland (Black). Mid-season. Very large, firm, quality fine, hardy and productive; sells well. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

Perfect specimens of Sour Cherry trees in commercial orchard. Pear orchard in distance. Many sections of the United States and Canada now show landscapes with hills everywhere dotted by orchard trees. Fruit growing is a coming American industry.



QUINCES

Quinces are so generally useful in cooking, in canning and preserving, and have such a fine flavor, that it is strange more are not planted. Markets never have enough of them, and the price has been about what the grower asked. If they are available for home use, they will surely be tasted in all the good things cooked or canned. Those who have once tasted "Quince Honey" will never need to be convinced that the Quince flavor is the finest of that of any fruit which grows, when it is properly blended. Cultivation, spraying and pruning will have as much effect in producing fine fruit from Quinces as they do with apples.

3 to 4 ft., 40c. ea., \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100, unless noted

Apple, or Orange. Very productive sort. Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow. Valuable for preserves or flavoring. October.

Bourgeat. Remarkably thrifty sort, yielding immense crops. Fruit large, round, golden yellow. Keeps in good condition until February.

Champion. Vigorous and prolific. Bears when at two years old. Fruit large, oval; quality excellent. Keeps well until January.

Meech. Immensely productive and vigorous. Fruit large, orange-yellow, of great beauty and fragrance. Fine for preserving.

Missouri Mammoth. The largest variety in cultivation. Perfect shape and mammoth size. 4 to 5 ft. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Currants and Mulberries

Strong, healthy, reliable stuff, full of the Harrison quality and true to name. We do not desire to make a big thing out of growing these plants, but for the benefit of those who came to us for their larger needs, we grow them, and we grow them right.

CURRANTS

Fay's Prolific. Best of all the red Currants. A great bearer, with long stems. Subacid.

Lee's Prolific. Black; fruit large and of superior quality. Enormously productive.

North Star. Hardy, vigorous, and very prolific. Bunches average 4 inches. Quality unexcelled.

Pomona. Bright red; of good size, with few seeds. Very sweet, hanging long after ripening.

Red Dutch. Excellent old sort of well-known quality. Large clusters of slight acid flavor.

Victoria. Very late red. Large, long, fine quality.

White Grape. Yellowish white. Very large and excellent, mild quality. The best of the white sorts.

Wildier. Bright red; very large bunches.

2-year old plants, 15c. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100

MULBERRIES

Russian. Grows rapidly, bearing large, long berries of good flavor from June until September. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.

ASPARAGUS

There are good reasons why much more Asparagus than is now grown in this country should be raised. Every home with a garden in country or city should have a bed for home use. Every farm can materially add to its income with a patch of Asparagus. A bed is easy to plant and care for. When once started it will yield the same kind of paying crops year after year, for from ten to twenty five years. A money maker as an orchard cover crop. The cultivation it gets is exactly what the tree needs. This cultivation is neither difficult nor expensive, and the right methods are readily picked up by any one.

2-year, 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 1-year, \$1 per 1,000 less

Donald's Elmira. Very delicate green, tender and brittle, size immense; stalks uniformly large and can be tied in bunches without trimming, giving more salable Asparagus in the same amount of growth.

Giant Argenteuil. A very early variety producing heavy crops of the largest stalks. It is very long lived. Holds its lead in all the leading Asparagus sections.

Barr's Mammoth. A medium early, tender, crisp, light-colored variety of which the yield is always enormous. Stalks large. Good for all purposes.

Conover's Colossal. Of fine quality, tender and high flavored, and often ready to cut the second year.

Palmetto. Large, productive, and high quality. Ten days to two weeks earlier than other kinds.

On left a Raspberry plant trained in standard form, as a little tree. On the right Currant bush with its load of red fruit, ready to pick, for jelly, preserves and flavoring. Both are very useful and valuable, also decorative and handsome for any garden or home.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

About Our Ornamentals and Your Need of Them

Harrison's Nurseries probably have as fine and as complete an assortment of trees and shrubs which make homes and grounds beautiful, comfortable, and valuable, as is to be found in the country. Ornamentals are leading specialties with us.

Harrison Evergreens

Between the station and our office are now growing what is without a doubt the finest block of Koster's Blue Spruce in the United States, as well as splendid lots of the Golden Evergreens and of Pyramidal Arborvitæ, on which we particularly pride ourselves.

Through the whole list of handsome and quick-growing trees and shrubs, we have splendid specimens to offer you. They have been grown in good soil, with wise care, under the best conditions generally, and by men who understand growing deciduous and evergreen trees. The treatment needed for them is entirely different in many ways from that required by fruit trees.

Special attention is directed to our Koster's Blue Spruce, Hemlock Spruce, Blue Cedar, Pyramidal Arborvitæ, Golden Arborvitæ, Baby Rambler Roses, and above all, California Privet, and Norway and Silver Maples. We can beat the world on Privet and Norway Maple. Our Mr. Orlando Harrison has traveled tens of thousands of miles in making sure we have the best. His work included a trip to Europe to buy Maples, and he got thousands, the like of which could not be had in this country before. Both these

Privet and Maples are given separate divisions in this catalogue, as they are too important to merely occupy a place with other ornamentals.

It is hardly necessary to say much on planting about homes, buildings, ground and parks. It is well-accepted fact that by doing it the value can be almost doubled; comfort and looks immeasurably increased. The majority of men do not need any argument to convince them of this. The idea that to have things beautiful and well laid out takes much money, much skill or much trouble and care is wrong. It is easy, it does not cost much, and every owner can tell for himself what trees and shrubs to plant and how to place them, unless his place is very large. Then only are the services of a landscape architect needed. We shall be glad to advise what to use and where to place it, if you want us to, and if you will tell us in detail of your grounds.

This Catalogue describes in brief form nearly all things you will need. If there are any others, we no doubt will have them too, in sufficient quantity, and we ask you to write to us about them. We publish a

Country Home little book called "How to Plant About the Country Home," which prominent landscape specialists have said is complete and practical, and

Decoration

which is a sufficient guide for planting successfully any area, from the largest estate to the smallest front yard. The price of the book is 25 cents, but we will send one free, if you send the coupon in this book.

The effects the average farm or country home (or one in the city, for that matter) can get from even a few ornamentals planted properly are worth consideration. First of all, they will make apparent the difference between a mere "house" and a real "home." The worst "barn" of a place can be changed into an attractive and desirable residence, as far as the surrounding appearance can make it so. The merely expensive home can be changed to a really beautiful place. Bare foundations can be covered up with a living green which is as handsome as they were ugly before. The hot sun can be used to make greater growth in trees, instead of beating in on porches and at windows, and instead of blistering paint.

Icy winds and hard storms may have their force broken by thick evergreens, resulting, among other things, in simplification of the heating problem. Drives and approaches lined in both sides with maples are avenues of lasting delight. In our Privet pages are photographs of two houses standing side by side in Berlin. They present wonderful contrasts, even though they illustrate only the very beginning of what can be done, and the effect on the care which other things will receive when in beautiful surroundings. Privet, Maples, Arborvitæ, Spruces, Pines and Rhododendrons

are so easy to plant and care for that no one should ignore his opportunity to make his home beautiful and valuable, at small expense.

So it is with all kinds of trees and shrubs. Each has a use and a place. And nine times out of ten the home you wish was yours has been made so beautiful easily and quickly, with a few shrubs and trees bought and planted at small expense.

Grand and stately Norway Maples lining an avenue in a suburb of New York. No other shade tree would fill this place so well. When perfect these are the best trees for home grounds—alone or in rows. Thick-growing, rich green foliage unmatched.



DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Millions of California Privet plants are now growing in our nursery. They will be planted into many hundreds of miles of hedge in the next few months. Many thousand homes of our customers in cities and in the country everywhere, will be made more beautiful, more restful, more valuable, and better examples of what they should be.

A million plants is a large number, and many millions is an immense number. We have to be Privet Specialists to grow that many. On the other hand, a strong and swelling movement for homes that are homes and not mere barns, is what causes the demand for this immense number of plants. Individuals here and there only could not use a fraction as many. It takes a country-wide awakening to what California Privet can be made to do. A great many home owners are realizing more and more what Privet will do on their grounds.

Wonderful results can be had on enclosed, fields, fences, and lanes and roads bordered on both sides. Large firms (as the railroads, for instance) find that it pays in beauty and utility to enclose their grounds about shops, mills, stations, offices, etc., with hedges. Real Estate men divide and subdivide their property with hedges. It aids the imagination of their customers to picture the perfect place of later on. Whether on a farm, or in a city, California Privet helps greatly to complete the homestead, and makes for satisfaction and contentment in the daily life of those who dwell there. Park, cemetery, walk, drive, church grounds—all can use California Privet to very great advantage.

As a hedge, it can be trimmed into any shape, square, round or ridged, low or high. Single bushes will make pyramids, globes, or any odd and different shapes desired. They are fine both for their flowers and their greenery. A hedge or a bush is easily kept growing and easily kept trimmed. The cost for planting and up-keep is low. It is less than the cost of a good fence of the same height, for purchase price and repairs. A Privet hedge will make practical and efficient fence, too. It will not use much space, for neither the branches nor the roots spread to any extent, except that the

branches go high, and the roots go deep. Here is a brief description.

California Privet is a very fast growing shrub, eight to twelve feet tall when untrimmed. It has dark, oily green, long-oval leaves about two inches long, and bears fragrant, white blossoms in clusters, like small lilac flowers. The growth of branches is compact, thick, dense. Plants can be transplanted readily. Even when naturally tall, it will stand shearing to any extent at any time in the year, and can be trimmed into hundreds of shapes. In our latitude, it is almost entirely evergreen. Farther north the leaves fall very late, but the thickly interlaced branches are still slightly and attractive. No degree of cold measured in North America will kill California Privet, and it will thrive in any locality and in any soil. We have seen most perfect and beautiful hedges along the Northern Pacific Railroad near the Continental Divide, in Montana, at an elevation of nearly six thousand feet; while at Ocean City, Maryland, seven miles from here, Berlin, our plants have formed many faultless hedges within reach of the very spray of the Atlantic Ocean.

To plant California Privet, thoroughly work a strip about two feet wide. Plow or dig a trench through the middle of this strip. Then set the plants about six inches apart in the trench and fill in with fine top soil. Dip the roots of each plant in a mud puddle before setting.

Price of California Privet

	10	100	1,000
7 to 8 ft.....	\$1 75	\$11 00	\$100 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 50	8 00	75 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 25	6 00	55 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	4 00	35 00
2 to 3 ft.....	60	3 00	25 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	50	2 50	20 00
1 to 1½ ft.....	40	2 00	15 00
6 to 12 in.....	30	1 50	10 00

For mail size, postpaid, add 2 cts. extra each

"Privet came in excellent shape. Am very much pleased with the plants. They are larger, sturdier, better in every way than I expected."—GEORGE ERICHSON, Williamsport, Pa.

Corner of a field of our two-year-old Privet plants. So rank and sturdy they will make a 3- or 4-foot hedge at once, without waiting. There are several blocks like this on our Nurseries. We sell only fine, perfect plants and always destroy the culls.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

NORWAY, SILVER AND ASH-LEAF MAPLES

The importance of these trees to our customers is very great. We offer them in a department of their own in order that their merits may receive the attention deserved in our Catalogue. Both our Norway Maple and our Silver Maple trees are so unusually good that those who are about to plant some would certainly be convinced that these are the trees to buy if they could see them growing here. When the effort and study it took to get the best are fully understood, the excellence of the trees will be appreciated.

Unusually

Good Maples

A little history is necessary for an understanding of how good they really are. When we became convinced of the great merit of both Norway and Silver Maples, and saw how much better they were, for many purposes, than any other shade trees, we wanted to grow a large quantity. But it was quickly found that the best Norway Maples in United States were always imported from Europe. American-propagated Maples did not seem to have the beauty and the vitality we saw in those from Europe.

So our Mr. Orlando Harrison went to Holland, England and Belgium, where the very best shade trees in the world are grown. His trip was not one of pleasure with business as a side issue. He went for the express purpose of buying trees. Every nursery of any importance was visited, and thousands of the straightest, most thrifty and cleanest trees he could buy were selected. These were shipped to Berlin, Maryland, and planted in our nursery. We paid a high import duty on them, also very heavy freight charges, and have given them particular care in cultivation and shaping since they arrived. But we do not count anything as too expensive if it will give us the quality of trees we want.

The prices we quote are for these very trees. They are the best trees in America, and also the best kinds of trees for shade and beauty. All that has been said about the desirability of shade trees in general applies with double force to them. Here are brief descriptions.

Norway Maples. Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact-growing, and the head, which is round-topped, is carried not far above the ground.

Silver Maples. The name is from the color of its leaves. Underneath these are the same shade as new, bright silver, on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind comes the trees are alive with silver and green. In the fall they fade to pale yellow. Growth is faster than that of any other Maple, probably faster than that of any other shade tree for that matter. Branches are slim and dainty, rather than heavy, and the habit or form of growth is spreading. Gets very large eventually, as high as a hundred and twenty feet sometimes—and does well over nearly all of United States. Makes splendid quick screens or quick shade. On streets and in parks is very widely planted, and is very fine.

Ash-Leaf Maple or Box Elder. Rapid-growing, spreading tree which gets quite large. Stands drought and cold, and thrives under unfavorable conditions.

The tree is large—towering a hundred feet high when fully grown. Splendid trees, most beautiful and desirable. For lining the sides of lanes and roads, for a lawn, to protect the house from sun and weather, for shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real permanent worth in all landscape planting, there are no other trees in their class. Norway Maples are at home in the mountains, but will thrive at any elevation, and in nearly any soil to be found in this country.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft., 1/2 in.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$22 00	\$200 00
5 to 6 ft., 3/8 in.....	40	3 00	27 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft., 3/4 in.....	50	4 00	32 00	300 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in.....	75	7 00	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 ft., 1 1/4 in.....	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00
9 to 10 ft., 1 1/2 in.....	1 50	14 00	130 00	1250 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.....	2 00			
12 to 14 ft., 3 in.....	3 00			

Silver Maples. The name is from the color of its leaves. Underneath these are the same shade as new, bright silver, on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind comes the trees are alive with silver and green. In the fall they fade to pale yellow. Growth is faster than that of any other Maple, probably faster than that of any other shade tree for that matter. Branches are slim and dainty, rather than heavy, and the habit or form of growth is spreading. Gets very large eventually, as high as a hundred and twenty feet sometimes—and does well over nearly all of United States. Makes splendid quick screens or quick shade. On streets and in parks is very widely planted, and is very fine.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft., 1/2 in.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$12 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft., 3/8 in.....	20	1 75	15 00	125 00
6 to 7 ft., 3/4 in.....	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in.....	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
8 to 9 ft., 1 1/4 in.....	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
9 to 10 ft., 1 1/2 in.....	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.....	45	4 00	30 00	250 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 in.....	50	4 50		

Ash-Leaf Maple or Box Elder. Rapid-growing, spreading tree which gets quite large. Stands drought and cold, and thrives under unfavorable conditions.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft., 1/2 in.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$12 00	\$100 00
5 to 7 ft., 3/4 in.....	20	1 75	15 00	125 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in.....	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 in.....	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.....	50	4 50	40 00	350 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 in.....	75	7 00		

Evergreens as a tall screen, properly selected and placed, have great beauty of their own, and add immensely to the attractiveness of a house. The sky line can be broken picturesquely, privacy of inside grounds maintained, and cold winter winds checked.



Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

Black Ash. Thrives naturally over all the eastern part of the United States and Canada. Branches grow in an upright form unto a compact crown. Leaves dark above, pale beneath. 6 to 8 ft. 50 cts. each, \$5 per 10; 8 to 10 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 per 10.

Purple Beech. Beeches are hardy and healthy. Will do well wherever started, and no insects or fungi bother them. Grow large, spreading and majestic. Smooth gray bark and the purple leaves are its strong points. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

American Sweet Chestnut. This is the "Spreading Chestnut Tree" of our youth, which is at home from the Lakes to the Gulf. It is a most valuable shade tree, and is not excelled by any in imposing effect. Growth is very rapid and very sturdy. Large, thick limbs in all directions, forming a broad, round top, and nuts add to its worth. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

Catalpa (Indian Bean Tree). A showy tree, native in the South. It is heavily branched and the wood is brittle, while the spreading growth makes a broad crown. The first frost brings down the leaves. In the spring the trees bear showy flowers, about two inches across; white with yellow and purple spots. These are followed with hanging pods about 18 inches long.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft., 1 1/2 in.	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$12 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft., 3/4 in.	20	1 75	15 00	125 00
6 to 7 ft., 3/4 in.	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in.	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
8 to 9 ft., 1 1/4 in.	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
9 to 10 ft., 1 1/2 in.	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.	50	4 50		

Spanish Chestnuts. A broad, round, fast-growing tree, with bright green leaves soon fading to handsome yellow. In June there are showy flowers, and in the fall many large nuts. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

American Elm. Grows wild over the United States, but is a great deal finer when cultivated. With their wide-spreading, gracefully curving branches growing up in a form which is like the outline made by a bunch of long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase, they are perhaps the handsomest American lawn trees. 6 to 8 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$45 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10, \$50 per 100.

European Horse-Chestnut. This is the common Horse-Chestnut, so popular and so widely planted on streets and lawns. White and red flowers in eight- to twelve-inch clusters, in May. Large, attractive, prickly nut cores. 4 to 5 ft. 50c. each, \$5 for 10, \$35 per 100.

American Linden or Basswood. A fast growing, graceful tree which is handsome enough to adorn any surroundings. Leaves heart-shaped and dark from above, pale from beneath. They bear creamy white flowers in graceful clusters very early in the summer, and these are very popular with the bees. 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Honey Locust. A handsome tree for planting singly or in a hedge. It naturally grows large and spreading, but if kept trimmed will be close and thick. It has dark green leaves, fading yellow in early autumn, and flat, dark brown pods, 18 inches long, hanging downward. Hardy and good. 2 to 3 ft., 15 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 25 cts.

Red Colchicum Maple. A spreading but regular and even-growing tree which never gets very large and does not grow very fast. It is a native of the Orient, and is chiefly valued—wisely, too—for its gorgeous, oriental leaves. They are dark blood-red color when coming out, then green, and last, in the fall, they are yellow and orange. 4 to 5 ft., 75c. each, \$7 for 10.

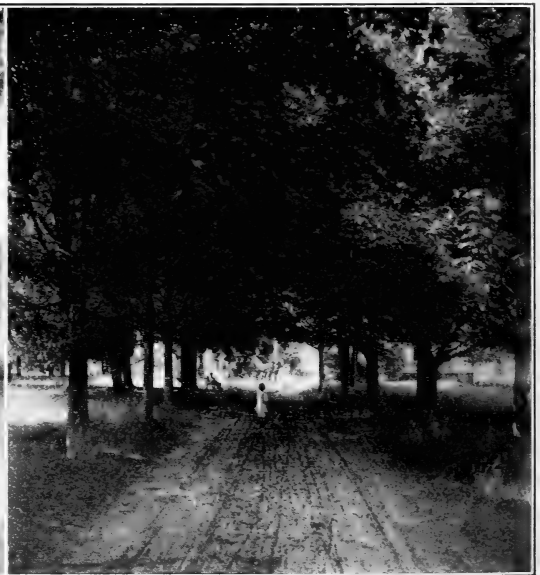
Sugar Maple. Not far from the head of the list of handsome and all-round good shade trees for street and lawn. Leaves handsome in summer, green and beautiful, in autumn scarlet and orange. Growth thick and dense. Gets very large and stately.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft., 1 1/2 in.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$22 00	\$200 00
5 to 6 ft., 3/4 in.	40	3 00	27 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft., 3/4 in.	50	4 00	32 00	300 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in.	75	7 00	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 ft., 1 1/4 in.	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00

Schwedleri Maple. This Maple has three distinct changes of dress in a season. The spring color scheme is purple and crimson; that of summer months dark green, and when fall comes the tree dons tones of brown and yellowish-red. It certainly is a fashion-following member of the maple family, and, while in no way ignoring its relationship, it insists on all the latest styles in cut of leaves and growth of branches besides harmonizing colors. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Carolina Poplar. This has been the most popular park and street tree during the last generation. It grows a symmetrical, pyramid-shaped head and has glossy leaves. We have extra-good young trees this year. 5 to 6 ft., 25 cts., each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 35 cts., each, \$3 for 10, \$18 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$20 per 100.

On left a most attractive and handsome corner of lawn at a Harrison residence. Privet and Norway Maple used. On right a protected approach formed by Norway and Silver Maples arching over the roadway and making a leafy tunnel of it.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

Oriental Plane. A tree of which there is a greater number in cultivation or for shade than there are to be found growing wild. One of the very best of all trees for street planting. Has a very wide round-topped head and heavy, thick trunk and branches. The bark is whitened. 7 to 8 ft., 60 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.

Tulip Poplar. Grows large, with a rounded top. Blooms early in the spring with fuzzy little blossoms. In the fall, just after the first frosts, the colors are very fine. Leaves are large, and both leaves and branches grow very thick and close. 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts., \$6 for 10.

Smoke Tree, Purple Fringe (*Rhus Cotinus*). Pretty tree or shrub—between the two—with pale purple flowers and red and yellow foliage after the first flush of spring; blossoms in long, loose clusters, which soon become feathery-edged and conceal their true outline. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

Texas Umbrella Tree. A rapid grower, with handsome shape, handsome flowers and attractive fruit. The flowers are lilac colored, and come in April, in graceful

panicles, and are followed by yellowish, opaque berries. Dense, round spreading umbrella-like head. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Cut-Leaved Weeping Beech. This tree is tall, splendid, vigorous growing, with branches drooping, and is odd and firm, foliage deeply cut and the bark silvery white. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each.

Black Walnut. Walnut trees are handsome and useful for ornament, or in groves for combined profit and appearance; noble, with a straight trunk, and a regular, shapely round-topped crown. The leaves are yellow-green, and early turn entirely yellow. Nuts here and there in pairs or in threes or singly. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35c. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

English Yew. Travelers in England notice these low, dark-green old trees everywhere. They are not so common here, but, as they do well, and offer splendid chances for trimming into any odd shape or form, they should be used extensively. 18 to 24 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SHRUBS

Japanese Azalea (*Azalea mollis*). A shrub that is literally covered with flowers in the spring, before those of the Rhododendron, and which compare with climbing roses in size and substance. Almost every color, hardy; 15 to 25 buds, 12 in., 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Bay Trees. Small trees usually grown in tubs and trained either as pyramids from the ground up, or as standards with straight trunk and round head. Hardy outside only in the South. We imported a choice lot of trees from Europe. 40- to 44-inch stems and 30-inch crowns at \$6 each, \$10 for 2.

Boxwood. For single specimens this is a large shrub which can be trimmed into most any shape desired. Grows nicely and evenly, and very dense. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. A grand and showy shrub which gives a splendid effect in a border or bed, singly or massed. The colors of flowers change as the season advances—in spring they are the pink and white of youth, while by the time Autumn comes they have reached the bronze of old age. Flowers in large clusters, pruned. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Blue Hydrangeas (Japanese Hydrangea). As they

grow around our front porch, they have very blue flowers. The foliage is intense shiny green, and the whole shrub is very showy. South they stand the cold, but North require protection. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Cherry Laurel. A small tree with twisted, bushy branches, and handsome, shining foliage. In April or May bears hosts of white flowers resembling cherry blossoms; does well in tubs, sometimes called the Mock Orange of the South. Will not stand zero weather. 3 to 4 ft. \$3 each, \$5 for 2. Dwarf pyramid form \$2 each.

Magnolia (Soulange's). A hybrid tree-shrub, handsome in leaves and flowers. Flowers come and go before the leaves expand. Blossoms white with rosy tints, fragrant, large cup-shaped. \$1 to \$3 each.

Hall's Japan Magnolia (Starry Magnolia). A tree-shrub with spreading branches, like the cucumber tree. It has the Magnolia habit of blooming in the very early spring before the leaves come out. Fragrant flowers 3 inches across. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Rose of Sharon (Althea). Best shrub for flowers in late summer. Blossoms in great profusion and in all colors, from white to dark maroon. Grows tall; branches stand up. Assorted colors. 25 cts. each, \$18 per 100, \$150 per 1,000.

Three-year-old untrimmed Privet hedge on one of our farms. This is 8 feet high, and screens an ugly barn from a handsome house and lawn. Fifty yards long, cost to date for plants and all expense, only \$12—less than a fence, and is much handsomer.



EVERGREENS

American Arborvitæ. Much used for hedges, screens, singly on lawns, and in tubs for porches, etc. It is a handsome little tree, and if allowed to grow naturally will be quite tall and pyramid shaped. Can be trimmed and kept in any form and height. Especially handsome when young. In the summer the foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, and when winter comes this changes to the richest tones of brown and bronze. 15 inches, 20 cts., each, \$2 for 10, \$7 per 100; 15 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$9 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, 30 cts., each, \$3 for 10, \$13 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Globular Arborvitæ. A striking evergreen. It is a bright green color and globe-shaped form, made by the dense, compact growth of branches and foliage, and odd and different yet graceful and formal. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

Fern-like Arborvitæ. This variety never gets very large. Its fern-like foliage, and rather dainty branches and form, are quite a relief from the ponderous effect of so many trees. It spreads its lower skirts in a very lady-like manner and carries a pointed crest. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

George Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ. A very handsome tree, growing in broad, pyramidal form. Its most striking feature is that each season's growth is a golden yellow color all that year. For rich immediate effect nothing will beat it either singly or as a hedge. 12 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Japanese Arborvitæ. Just as well adapted to our conditions as it is to those of Japan. It is a small conical growing tree, with right-angle branches and lustrous green foliage. Prices the same as for Golden.

Pyramidal Arborvitæ. The name is descriptive. It is narrow-based, pointed, very upright, dense and compact. The slimmest of arborvitæs, and, as such, is very useful and attractive. Planted under the branch tips of a wide spreading tree, it has the effect of a column supporting the bulk above. Great for quick screens. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100, \$250 per 1,000; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100, \$175 per 1,000.

Siberian Arborvitæ. A dense, sharp-pointed, broad-based little tree, with greenish brown foliage toward the top and bluish foliage on lower branches, which are short and stiff. 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Western Arborvitæ. A rapid grower, regular and handsome in form, and just as much so in color, which is glossy green above with silvery spots beneath. It grows tall and narrow, with short branches hanging down. Imposing and grand. 3 ft., 75 cts.; 2 ft., 50 cts.

Blue Virginia Cedar. Blue Cedar has the spicy fragrance, beauty, hardiness, and adaptability of Red Cedar, and, in addition, is a vigorous grower, with handsome foliage, both in color, which is silvery blue, and in compactness, as the trees are many branched and thick-set. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100, \$250 per 1,000; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100, \$175 per 1,000.

Indian Cedar, or Deodara Cedar. A bluish green, superb tree from Central Asia. It is of majestic pyramid shape, and the evergreen leaves grow in bunches, with cones 5 and 6 inches long here and there in the branches. Splendid anywhere planted. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Golden Plume-like Cypress. Decidedly good as a variegated evergreen. The young growth has the old-gold color which contrasts so richly with the very dark green of older foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

Japanese Cypress. In making up picturesque landscapes in limited space this tree should be the center of interest. Is trimmed into all shapes. Fine in tubs. Naturally, it is a perfect shaped, strong, miniature tree, with straight out, fern-like branches and bright foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

Cypress (Glory of Boskoop). Tall and slender trees with feathery, fern-like blue-green foliage. Finest cypress grown. The gracefully curving branches droop just a little. It is quite hardy south of 45 degrees. 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts., each, \$4 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Cephalonian Fir. A sharp-tapering tree from the hills of Greece. The growth is stiff and rigid in every limb and twig, and the tree is wide-spreading and stately. From above it is dark green; from below, pale green. Six inch grayish brown cones with backward turned sections. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Spanish Fir. Not hardy north of Pennsylvania or the Lakes. As handsome a cone-bearing evergreen as can be had. Branches and leaves stand out on all sides, are bright green above, whitish beneath, four-inch brown cones. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

These two pictures contain a lesson in home building, and on the influence of attractive home-planting on those who live there—humble or great. Page 30 shows a house in which a colored laborer lives—page 31, a home of another colored laborer.



Specialty Trees and Plants.

Nordmann's Fir. Very hardy. Symmetrical and even. Outdone by no evergreen for beauty and stateliness. The foliage is dark above, silvery beneath, cones are dark brown. 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Silver Fir. Like nearly all Fir trees, Silver Fir grows tall, regular and even. Leaves silvery gray as you look up, dark green from above. Cones five to six inches long. 8 to 12 in., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

White Fir. Rapid growth, majestic size, graceful shape and branches, handsome foliage. Broad leaves light green on top, silvery beneath, cones five inches long. 10 inches 50 cts., each.

Common Juniper. A very dwarf tree which is quite common in the West, but rare in the East. Branches start low, grow horizontally, then curve up at the ends. Foliage very thick and gray-green, shape conical, tall, narrow. 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts. each.

Austrian Pine. Fast growing, dense foliage tree, adapted to any soil and location. It grows both tall and sturdy, with broad, round crown. Three-inch yellowish cones. 1 1/2 ft., 50 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

Scotch Pine. A large tree, which grows quickly and is very hardy and healthy. Foliage bluish green and very dense, and it bears reddish cones about two inches long. The drooping branches are small and the trunk large. 1 1/2 ft., 50 cts. each, 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

Canadian Hemlock Spruce. At home in the Hudson Bay district, these trees grow into impassible thickets to the ground. Alone, becomes most imposing—growing very tall and regular. Foliage shiny, dark green, and the small branches droop from a heavy trunk. Little half-inch cones. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.

Douglas Spruce. Branches droop in a slight curve from the trunk. Foliage grows downward from the sides of each branch, the tips of which carry three and four-inch cones. 12 to 18 in., 30 cts.; 18 to 24 in., 50 cts.

Koster's Blue Spruce. Foliage intense silvery blue and very dense on the branch ends, rapid grower like all spruces, and has regular, slim branches all growing to the same length and in the same form. We have the finest stock of this to be found in the United States. 12 inches, \$1.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$2 each.

Norway Spruce. During the past twenty-five years the most widely planted spruce. It is fastest growing, tall, graceful and handsome, at home in any place you put it, and is suitable for both windbreaks and ornament—use and beauty combined.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$12 00	\$100 00
12 to 18 in.....	20	1 75	15 00	125 00
18 to 24 in.....	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
24 to 30 in.....	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
30 to 36 in.....	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 50	35 00	300 00

Colorado Blue Spruce. Foliage blue and sage—that distinct color which is so rare in the East. Tree usually has a symmetrically shaped, narrow pointed or rounding top; is hardy and quick growing. 6 to 12 inches, 50 cts. each; 1 ft., \$1 each; 3 ft., \$3 each.

White Spruce. Has light foliage, with an agreeable odor. The cones are short and slim—less than two inches long—and a glossy brown. Native in the northern United States and Canada. Fairly fast growing, attractive, and shapely. 12 to 18 inches, 30 cts., 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts.

RHODODENDRON

Under evergreens, near to the boundaries of grounds, and close up to buildings, this evergreen connects the trees and buildings with the lower growth, and produces that unbroken landscape, that is so fine when successfully arranged. A single specimen is fine also. Rhododendron loves shade but it does not require it.

Catawba Rhododendron. Large white flowers in clusters late in spring. One branchlet will carry dozens of blossoms. Long narrow leaves in clusters at ends of branches. 15-in., \$1 each., \$10 per dozen.

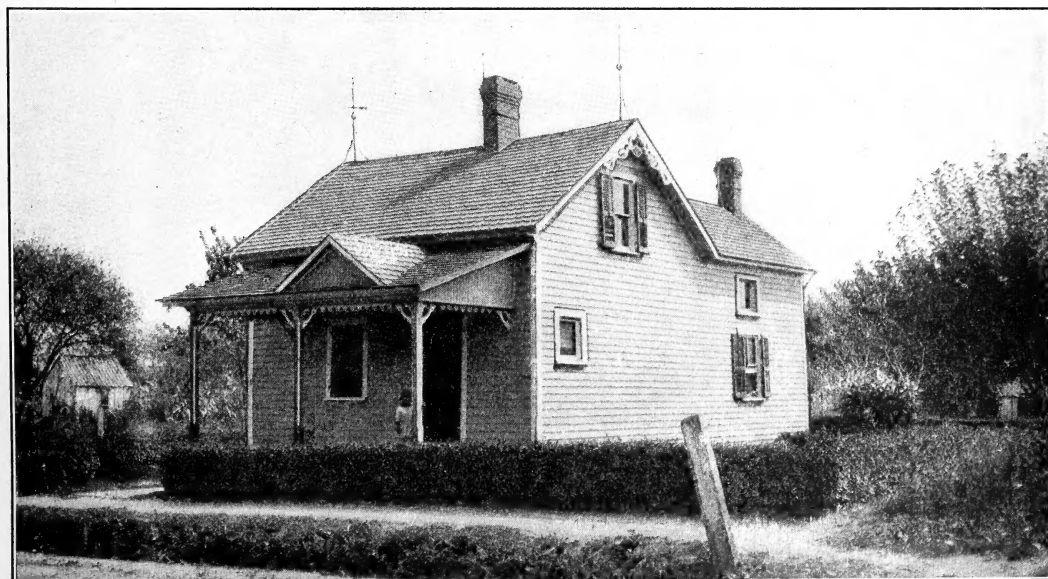
Purple. Like the white variety in every way except in color of flowers. 10-in., \$1 each.

Ponticum. Purple, not so hardy as the Grandiflora, grows 10 feet high. 10 to 15 buds, 15-in. \$1 each.

HARDY PEONIES

Peonies are absolutely hardy and will thrive in a good soil, whether in beds or pots. They are not bothered by insects or fungi, and have attractive foliage. A few cents' expense and ten minutes' work is often rewarded by a magnificent series of bloom. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100. Assorted varieties.

Two years ago the places looked alike. One man planted Privet, then improved his house to correspond with the hedge. His property is now worth twice what it was, also his clothes are better, his wages higher, his children cleaner than the other man's.



The Big Horticultural Meeting at Berlin

We are growing fruit trees for the fruit-growers of the United States, and in July, 1910, we entertained a large number of them. Mr Orlando Harrison is an ex-president of the Maryland Horticultural Society, and he invited the members to hold their annual convention, at Berlin, or more particularly, at Harrison's Nurseries.

Visit Our Nurseries

They were asked to come a day ahead, so as to have time to see the nurseries. The delegates, members and interested growers,—from every part of Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York and other states, arrived July 27th, and 28th, to the number of 600. Very representative six hundred, too.

In the forenoon the visitors were shown over the nursery. The Peaches were ripe on our 10,000 trees and every Person got as many as could be conveniently taken care of. The big blocks of Peach, Pear, Apple, and Maple trees, the Privet plants and Grape-vines in the nurseries, brought out a great deal of favorable comment. Even those of the growers who were familiar with big fruit projects were very much impressed by the size of Harrison's Nurseries and fully convinced of their importance to growers. There were only about three or four hours in which to go over the whole 2,000 acres, consequently much of the nurseries were not seen.

A luncheon was served to the visitors on the lawn of Mr. G. A. Harrison's residence. Here everybody dropped formality and had a most enjoyable time. Afterwards there were addresses. Mr. Orlando Harrison spoke on the advantages of the eastern shore of Maryland for producing fruit trees and plants, as well as for growing fruit. George Morrison, of the Baltimore Gardener's Club spoke next, and he was followed in succession by Richard Vincent, who is now president of the Maryland Horticultural Society, by J. Harry Covington, and by several others whose remarks no less merit comment. This till late in the afternoon. Supper

Luncheon

and Speeches

was served on the lawn at seven and afterward the guests left for Ocean City.

The meeting was successful in every sense of the word. The best report of what was said was made by the Baltimore American on July 30. Here are some extracts. "Industry and care, the application of intelligence, perseverance and action, as well as the appreciation of fungus and insect destroying fluids, count more in fruit culture than luck, location and the season. Old-time methods of raising apples, peaches, plums, pears, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and other fruits must be abandoned, and modern scientific methods adopted, if the trees bushes and plants are to yield profitable returns. Yet the use of these up-to-date methods will bring surprisingly great results, which, in point of profit to the fruit grower, will yield more than anything else his land can raise. In no branch of industry in which money makes the soil yield a livelihood and contributes its share to the world's sustenance, has there been more progress than in fruit culture, and owners of orchards the country over must adopt the latest methods to keep up with the procession.

"Burbank is not the only plant and tree wizard. The Messrs. Harrison of Berlin, who are now enter-

taining Fruit Growers, are wizards in their own way. Less than a quarter-century ago they went to Berlin from Delaware, with their household goods, one white horse, plenty of pluck, and an abiding faith in the productiveness of Maryland soil and of fruit-raising itself, and engaged in horticulture on a small scale. Their leased patch of a few acres expanded into half a dozen or more farms of hundreds of acres each. These farms, where the wild sedge grew, have been transformed into veritable gardens, and cultivated as finely as any ground anywhere. There is a lesson in the lives of the Messrs. Harrison. They have relied more on their brains and industry than on muscle and luck, and they have reaped their reward.

Our History

Distance Apart for Planting

Apples	..... 20 to 50 ft.
Pears and Cherries	..... 20 ft.
Peaches and Plums	..... 16 to 20 ft.
Dwarf Pears	..... 10 to 12 ft.
Grapes	..... 7 to 16 ft.
Blackberries	..... 3 x 7 ft.
Strawberries, field	..... 1 x 3 ft.

Number of Trees to an Acre

30 ft. each way	..... 50
25 ft. each way	..... 70
20 ft. each way	..... 110
18 ft. each way	..... 135
15 ft. each way	..... 205
10 ft. each way	..... 435
2 ft. each way	..... 4,840

Folks of the Maryland State Horticultural Society partaking of a meal on one of our lawns when they visited the Nurseries last July. It certainly was a gathering of representative fruit growers who knew trees. And all said our trees were extra good.





BARTLETT PEARS

Harrison's
J.G. HARRISON & SONS, Props.
NURSERIES

BERLIN, MARYLAND



Harrison's
L. H. HARRISON & SONS, Props.
NURSERIES
BERLIN, MD.

KLONDIKE STRAWBERRIES

